THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

VERMONT.

Returns from 154 Towns—The Majority 30,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 2.—Returns from 154 towns give a majority of 20,167 and a net Republican gain over last year of 6199. The remaining towns will increase the net gain to 10,000, and give a total majority of 30,000.

Latest Details of the Vote.

A dispatch to the Boston *Journal* from Montpelier gives the following figures:—

Six towns in Washington county give Page (Republican) 1442, and Edwards (Democratic) 564.

Six towns in Windsor county give Page 1659, and Edwards 465.

Four towns in Chittenden county give Page 904, and Edwards 263.

Five towns in Caledonia county give Page 1451, and Edwards 593.

Four towns in Orleans county give Page 844 and Edwards 271.

Five towns in Orange county give Page 1281 and Edwards 620.

Eight towns in Addison county give Page 1215 to 89 for Edwards.

Two towns in Bennington county give 399 for Page and 56 for Edwards.

Three towns in Franklin county give Page 1094 and Edwards 544.

Five towns in Windham county give Page 1594 and Edwards 492.

Seven towns in Rutland county give Page 2297 to 903 for Edwards.

These returns embrace about one-third of the State, and indicate a net Republican gain of 8,000.

Derby, the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, gives 126 majority for Page.

St. Albans, which last year sent a democrat to the Legislature, this year elects a Republican by 260 majority!

Other towns of the few which elected Democrats last year have to-day chosen Republicans by handsome majorities. Not a town thus far heard from gives a Democratic majority.

Rutland.—Page, Republican, 817; Edwards, Democrat, 347. Republican gain over last year, 159. Democratic loss, 42. Representative elected, Colonel Redfield Proctor, Republican.

Newport—Page, Republican, 278; Edwards, Democrat, 59. Republican gain over last year 88. Representative elected, W. D. Crane, Republican.

St. Johnsbury—Page, Republican, 617; Edwards, Democrat, 135. Representative elected, Emerson Hall, Republican.

Ludlow—Page, Republican, 337; Edwards, Democrat, 51. Republican gain 120.

Bradford—H. Wright, Democrat, elected Representative by a vote of 210 to 200 for W. B. Stevens, Republican; scattering, 3.

Brandon—Briggs, Republican, elected Representative by a majority of 90.

"Crumbs of Comfort."

The "Washington County Democratic Committee" telegraphs to the New York *World* the following edifying morsel, by way of a "Crumb of Comfort:"—

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 2.—Your despatches from Montpelier yesterday were as false as black Republican falsifiers could make them. The Democrats have increased their vote in nearly every town. In Montpelier four years ago we could only poll sixty-seven votes for McClellan. It was the strength of the party. Yesterday the Democrats polled 175 votes for their State ticket. The Democratic vote is increased several thousand in the State. The Democratic gains in different towns are illustrated by the following table:—

	1867.	1868.
Burlington	283	533
Brattleboro	41	169
Berlin	69	98
Montpelier	112	175
Waterbury	77	128
Royalton	4	81
Coventry	17	53
Rockingham	192	221
Hartford	20	73

It is the same story from all parts of the State. The Democratic vote has increased everywhere, the returns showing more than fifty per cent.

WILMINGTON.

The Full Returns of the Municipal Election.

The Wilmington, Del., *Commercial* of last evening gives the full returns of the municipal election held in that city on Tuesday, as follows:

	Total.	Republican, Maj.	Gain.
FOR MAYOR.			
Joshua S. Valentine (Rep.)	1547	314	44
Francis Barry (Dem.)	1233	...	...
FOR ALDERMAN.			
Francis Vincent (Rep.)	1510	290	99
George O'Neill (Dem.)	1220	...	...
FOR CITY TREASURER.			
George C. Maris (Rep.)	1538	297	110
Thos. B. Cleland (Dem.)	1241	...	...
FOR CITY ASSESSOR.			
D. T. Hawkins (Rep.)	1520	275	101
Wm. G. Pierce (Dem.)	1255	...	...

FORREST.

The Views of the Rebel General on the Condition of the South.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a long account of an interview with General N. B. Forrest. We quote a portion of it:—

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?"

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest any one, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage upon the people, they and Mr. Brownlow's Government will be swept out of existence; not a radical will be left alive. If the militia are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku-Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux."

"Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Ku-Klux-Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

"Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated."

"What are its numbers, General?"

"In Tennessee there are over forty thousand; in all the Southern States they number about 550,000 men."

"What is the character of the organization, may I inquire?"

"Yes, sir. It is a protective, political, military organization. I am willing to show any man the constitution of the Society. The members are sworn to recognize the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the Government of the State of Tennessee. It objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic, but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, giving its support, of course, to the Democratic party."

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is a captain who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing also the doubtful on both sides, and of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No; it would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proclamation, by shooting down Ku-Klux—for he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting these men there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill radicals. I have told them this and more; there is not a radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro, but they can't do it. Their houses are picked, and when the fight comes not one of them would ever get out of this town alive. We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-defense. If the militia attack us we will resist to the last, and, if necessary, I think I could raise 40,000 men in five days, ready for the field."

"Do you think, General, that the Ku-Klux have been of any benefit to the State?"

"No doubt of it. Since its organization the Leagues have quit killing and murdering our people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces, and rode over the country, frightening negroes, but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that three members of the Ku-Klux have been court martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest people."

"Are you a member of the Ku Klux, General?"

"I am not; but am in sympathy, and will cooperate with them."

"I know that they are charged with many crimes that they are not guilty of. A case in point is the killing of Bierfield, at Franklin, a few days ago. I sent a man up there especially to investigate the case, and report to me, and I have his letter here now, in which he states that they had nothing to do with it as an organization."

"What do you think of negro suffrage?"

"I am opposed to it under any and all circumstances; and in our Convention urged our party not to commit themselves at all upon the subject. If the negroes vote to enfranchise us, I do not think I would favor their disfranchisement. We will stand by those who help us. And here I want you to understand distinctly, I am not an enemy of the negro. We want him here among us, he is the only laboring class we have, and more than that, I would sooner trust him than the white scalawag or carpet-bagger. When I entered the army I took forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-five of them were surrendered with me. I said to them at the start, 'This fight is against slavery; if we lose it, you will be made free; if we whip the fight, and you stay with me, and be good boys, I will set you free. In either case you will be free.' These boys stayed with me, drove my teams, and better Confederates did not live."

"Do you think the Ku-klux will try to intimidate the negroes at the election?"

"I do not think they will. Why, I made a speech at Brownsville the other day, and while there a lieutenant, who served with me, came to me and informed me that a band of radicals had been going through the country claiming to be Ku-klux, and disarming the negroes, and then selling their arms. I told him to have the matter investigated, and, if true, to have the parties arrested."

"What do you think is the effect of the amnesty granted to your people?"

"I believe that the amnesty restored all the rights to the people full and complete. I do not think that the Federal Government has the right to disfranchise any man, but I believe the Legislatures of the States have. The objection I have to the disfranchisement in Tennessee is, that the Legislature which enacted the law had no constitutional existence, and the law, in itself, is a nullity. Still, I would respect it until changed by law; but there is a limit, beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for that end to come."

"What do you think of General Grant?" I asked.

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while General Grant and lady were at Corinth in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. I here brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they saw that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what General Forrest means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Brownlow's Advice to the Colored Men.

The following, from the pen of Governor Brownlow, appears in the Knoxville *Whig*:—

We observe that the Rebel papers of Nashville and elsewhere have taken upon themselves to appeal to the colored men to leave the Republican ranks and cast their political fortunes with the party of Seymour and Blair. We have no fear that such appeals will succeed. Colored radicals cannot soon forget the position held by these unreconstructed Rebels towards the old flag; nor that their aim in rebellion was to rivet upon them the chains of slavery so fast and permanently as that they could never have been removed save by death.

We do not write to warn our colored fellow-citizens against being seduced from our fold to that of the Democracy, for of that there is no danger. But we have it in mind to say to them a few sober words, which we hope they will hear and heed. The colored men have showed a commendable degree of industry, thrift, and intelligence. They have proved that they are capable of taking care of themselves free, quite as well as their masters could of them when they were slaves. They deserve this public recognition of their character and conduct. But events now transpiring in Middle and West Tennessee show that they are in danger. The murderous spirit of the Ku Klux Klan levels its deadliest blows against them. To the extent of his means, the Governor is determined they shall be protected. If the militia is authorized, and he finds it necessary to call them out, they will be ordered out to whatever extent he may deem it necessary to protect loyal men—white or black.

But it is not well to give the Rebels and bad men in the State, generally, any occasion or pretext for beginning the "war of races" so much desired and so often predicted by Copperheads, and therefore we would caution our colored friends, in every instance, to avoid giving occasion for misconduct towards them. We believe that only a pretext or excuse is needed to set the Rebels on the blacks as effectually as Seymour did the Irish of New York. The Governor, on this account, may not at first call out any, but the white troops, which will be held as a reserve corps, will be called out in sufficient strength to put down all resistance against the State authorities.

In the meantime the blacks are advised to keep strict watch, not only against giving offense, but also, and equally, to avoid receiving harm. Your rights, your liberties and your laws are in more apparent danger now than during the war. Be watchful. Be alert. If attacked, defend yourselves. SENIOR EDITOR.

—The lost springs of Ballston have been discovered by oil borers, and are more lively than ever.

A FEARFUL CRIME.

Family Murdered—Their House Burned and Other Property Destroyed.

About midnight on Saturday three or four pistol shots were heard coming from the Willett lumber mill, on Belle river, Ontario, and shortly after the buildings were found to be in flames, burning to the ground before the fire could be checked. The watchman at Nan Allen's, another mill on the beach, about three hundred yards down the river from the Willett mill, on seeing the flames thought they came from his house, and went there to save his goods. While gone flames broke out in the buildings watched over by him, first appearing on the side furthest from the Willett mill, and they too were totally destroyed. Each mill, with machinery and stock, cost about $10,000, and there was no insurance save two policies of $1000 each on the Willett mill.

On examining the still burning ruins of the latter mill the charred and partly destroyed bodies of Mr. Van Orden, one of its owners, his wife, and grandson were found. Mr. Van Orden's age was about sixty years, his wife's about fifty, and the grandson was seventeen years old. Beside the corpses were found Mr. Van Orden's gold watch, a locket belonging to his wife, a small piece of gold, and a five-barrelled Colt's revolver. The revolver is strange to all the people thereabouts, and it is not Van Orden's, for his is known to have been a six-shooter.

Just before the fire broke out two pistol shots—one witness says three, another says four—were heard coming from the mill occupied by the family as their house, and when the flames appeared it was in an entirely different part of the mill, at least fifty feet from Van Orden's room. The deceased has been for some time in partnership with a certain Chisholm; but lately their business affairs have been before a board of arbitration for settlement preparatory to a dissolution. During the course of the arbitration difficulties and enmity arose. Even on last Saturday afternoon they had a fierce dispute about a settlement, Chisholm, it is said, having tried to wrest the property from the old man. The insurance policies before mentioned were obtained by him and are in the hands of a Toronto firm as his collateral security for a debt due them. Within a short time Mr. Van Orden has received about $2600 by express, and is not known to have put it out of his house. Besides, on Saturday he is reported to have drawn $600 in silver from the bank of Messrs. Strong & Noble, of Windsor. No traces of all this coin could be found, and it was probably the immediate cause of his being murdered. At least three persons are suspected, and one of them, Captain Emory Rabash, was arrested last night at Belle river.

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Vera Cruz.

A correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, on August 18, remarks:—

"So various and contradictory are the rumors here that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth as to what is going on in the interior, and even in the vicinity of this city. The revolution attempted in this State under Prieto and Dominguez appears to have ended in smoke. Parties acting under their lead are reported to have been attacked and routed at various points; and the leaders are said to be attempting to escape from the country. A squad of prisoners, some nine or ten in number, and said to have belonged to that party, came in to-day. There were two Captains among them.

At Puebla it was reported that three columns, under the command of Generals Cortina, Carrion, and Cabrioto, would attack the revolutionists of the Sierra, who, numbering some 1500 men, had taken a strong position and fortified themselves in the Cerro San Miguel.

We hear almost daily of new pronunciamientos in all parts of the country. In the State of Campeche, one has been started by D. J. A. Munos, who collected about 150 men, armed with rifles, and marched upon Pocyaxun, where he compelled the officials and leading men to join in the proclamation repudiating the State Government. They acknowledge the general Government.

At last accounts the revolutionists occupied the town of Tenabo. And so come reports of uprisings all over the country. Some are against the General Government and in favor of various aspirants for the Presidency; others are more modest, and only aim to upset the State authorities. All have some ostensible political and patriotic object, but love of excitement and the hope of plunder are the real motives, in almost every instance.

HAYTI.

The Situation—Salnave's Trouble—Scarcity of Provisions at Port au-Prince.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes as follows from Jacmel, under date of August 18:—

At Port-au-Prince affairs were very much the same as what we last reported. The principal event had been the capture of the town of Petite Goave by General Normil, and the subsequent seizure of Salnave's war steamer Silvain. The capture of Petite Goave took place after desperate fighting, and the slaughter of 700 Piquets or savage negroes, who had risen in favor of Salnave.

On the morrow of this occurrence the war steamer Silvain, thinking that the town was still in Salnave's possession, made her appearance, and anchored in the harbor. When the ship came in sight a large body of men appeared on the shore, and cried "Vive Salnave." The Commodore and other officers then landed, and were invited to join the crowd in partaking of champagne. While drinking the poor fellows were arrested and imprisoned, and two boats well armed were sent off to capture the steamer, which was easily secured. The news had caused great excitement as Salnave had sent on board the Silvain (also called the 22d December) all his wealth, viz:—$600,000 in Haytien paper and $120,000 in gold, besides some valuable furniture and jewelry. The capture of this steamer maddened Salnave, who determined to revenge himself on the merchants of Port-au-Prince. So he declared that he required of them $200,000 in gold, without even saying for what purpose the money was needed. These poor merchants are already almost ruined, but fear may compel them to find the amount.

It is surprising to see how the Americans assist Salnave. Report says he has promised to sell them a portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running, giving news and assistance to Salnave's party.

The Haytien mail steamer Ronillone has been captured by the Liberte. General Menelas Clement and Salnave's mother and son were found on board.

This fortnight will decide Salnave's fate.

VENEZUELA.

The Siege of Puerto Cabello.

Correspondence from Caracas, August 7, contains the following:—

General Bruzual holds good at Puerto Cabello. Coro and Cumana, under General Colina, have pronounced in his favor.

General Bruzual's fleet continues disturbing trade. The war steamer Maparari had appeared before Laguayra in lieu of the Bolivar. She exchanged some shots with the shore, but without effect. She captured a schooner and several fishing-boats, and as soon as her coal gave out returned to Puerto Cabello.

Meanwhile General Monagas is collecting his forces before Puerto Cabello. He has been sick for some days, but is now recovering, and will direct the siege in person. General Venancio Pulgar left Laguayra in the French steamer Cacique to go to Trinidad, and purchase the steamer Pioneer, with the object of invading the State of Zulia. The President of the State of Zulia is General Sutherland, a private enemy of Pulgar. Sutherland having remained neutral in the late dissensions, Pulgar has availed himself of this to induce the Caraccas Government to assist him in the enterprise, which has been done. Maracaibo, capital of Zulia, is a well-fortified town, and Pulgar will have hard work to triumph.

YUCATAN.

Depredations of Munoz—Arrest of Revolutionists.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Merida, under date of August 20, says:

Dates from Merida reach back to 7th ult. On the arrival of the steamer an account was given of a revolutionary movement in Campeachy, headed by Don. J. A. Munoz. *La Razon del Pueblo* of the 5th says:—Munoz went over the country between Tixmucuy and Calkini, a frontier town of our State; but during the time spent in this movement or excursion the Government of Campeachy and Yucatan had mobilized respectable forces, so that as soon as the Campeachy troops entered Heelebakan, Munoz and his forces dispersed, not without, however, having committed grave excesses, some of which were scandalous. Becal and Calkini were the victims of these depredations, and these people in a moment have lost the fruit of their honest labors for some time past. Felipe Padilla and Marceiline Rivas, revolutionists, had been captured. On Rivas a letter was found from Francis Canton, in which he speaks of an ambuscade to be made against Traconis, Chief of the Government troops; D. Jesus Inman, another leader, made resistance in Espita to the troops of Traconis, and after a fourth of an hour's contest his men were routed, he being left dead on the field. Result: In various points where attempts had been made towards disturbing the public order, the force of the Government had succeeded in repressing all disturbances. The Commandant-in-Chief of the Eastown line had given orders to shoot Eusebia Barrera. The same fortune awaited the companions of Imman.

TREASURE TROVE.

A Lad Finds $1800 in Gold Buried in the Ground.

The Dubuque *Times* of August 30 relates the following:—

Thomas Kelly died rich. He had mined in this region since 1832, and had often struck lodes that yielded fabulous amounts of mineral, which he disposed of at the highest market prices. He lived in various huts constructed by himself, until his death, May 15th, 1867, each year becoming more and more a hermit, and surrounding himself with impenetrable misery. And so it happend that when he died unexpectedly and almost alone, there was a general belief that he had thousands of dollars in gold and silver, the only kind of money he would ever receive, hidden in his bluff.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a small boy, the son of John Fortune, accompanied his father to the Kelly mines. While the father was digging for lead ore, the boy who had been despatched to the residence of Platt Smith on some trifling errand, discovered near the rock house, and contiguous to the old Kelly shaft a tin vessel, which had been buried beneath the surface but washed partly bare by the late rains. The boy lifted the thing and discovered a tin can still below, which upon examination turned out to be filled with gold coin, said coins being English sovereigns and American $20 pieces, and amounting to the goodly sum of $1800. Elated with his discovery, the little boy screamed to his father. The father by some oversight screamed and notified the heirs, and the latter, male and female, soon appeared upon the ground, and claimed the whole pile by virtue of their consanguinity to the late deceased and lamented Thomas Kelly, for whose demise they never can be sufficiently thankful. An apron was spread upon the ground. Upon this the glittering store was spread, while around squatted, huddled, and clustered the expectant heirs, while a pro rata division was made. This was concluded, and one of the heirs had left for home, when observant spectators of the whole proceeding remarked that the boy Fortune was certainly entitled to a share of the money, and to him a small trifle was grudgingly given.

Matthew Vassar's Will.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, the will of Matthew Vassar was offered and admitted to probate, although it was contested. The *Eagle* says:—

The contestant's name is Matthew Vassar 2d, said to be a nephew of the dead founder of Vassar College. He formerly resided in Minnesota, but latterly had removed to New York. He was quite a young man, and was represented before the Surrogate by Hon. Homer A. Nelson. We are told that he contested the will of Matthew Vassar on the grounds that undue influence was brought to bear on the latter when the will was made. The examination before the Surrogate was continued for some hours, during which Charles Swift, on being examined by Homer A. Nelson, remarked that previous to his death Matthew Vassar informed him that "the College would require all he had," and that "Matthew and John could take care of the poor relatives." The contestant did not succeed, and the will was admitted to probate. It provides officially and substantially as follows:—

He first orders the burial of his remains in the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, near the monument erected by him during his lifetime. He then gives and bequeaths to his two nephews, Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vassar, the old homestead on the corner of Vassar and Main streets, in case of the death of either the survivor to take the same. And to his other nephews and nieces he gives the sum of $500 each. He then gives, after several smaller bequests to different parties, the sum of $50,000 to the Trustees of Vassar College, for the benefit solely of the lecture fund, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of having lectures on literature, art, and science. He also gives $50,000 to the "Auxiliary Fund," to be applied to the benefit of such scholars as are unable to pay the tuition, etc., of the College. He also gives the sum of $50,000 for the benefit of the Library, Art, and Cabinet Fund. He then gives the rest and residue of his estate to the College for the purpose of keeping the same in repair, and to the erection of buildings around the College, as may from time to time be deemed necessary. He also surrenders a bond and mortgage which he held against the College for $75,000.

There is a variety of smaller gifts to different parties, but these are all the larger bequests.

At the end of the will he added a clause in his own handwriting, asking of his executors, as far as practically within its implied import, and in matters of religious belief, as he heretofore expressed to the Board of Trustees of the College, to be as liberal as is consistent with the Divine injunction, viz.:—"Follow after Charity," making no difference in the ordinary Christian Creeds, all Sectarianism to be carefully avoided.

Robert E. Lee in Tears.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *News*, who is sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs, speaks of General Lee as follows:—

"Lee, of course, is *primus inter pares*. His beautiful character, which has no parallel in history, *teres, tousque rotundus*, wins for him universal love and admiration. A delegation of his old soldiers, some armless and wounded, called on him on Saturday, and the tears rolled down the old chief's face and fell upon the floor. Ah! that tender heart, why didn't it let him burn Fredericksburg and Burnside and his army in 1862, and end the war then?"

—Three distinguished persons of title recently sat down to a private dinner in one of the principal hotels of Ostende, Belgium, and on the waiter entering the room to serve the dessert he was astonished to find the three corpses lying on the floor. Prussic acid was found in each champagne glass, which partly explained the tragedy.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Venezuela and the West Indies—Surrender of Puerto Cabello—Salnave's Successes.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Surrender of Puerto Cabello—Death of General Bruzual—Movements of Pulgar, Patino, and Rojas.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept 3.—Puerto Cabello surrendered August 15 to General Monagas. When the news became known in La Guayra a salute of thirty guns was fired from the fort. General Bruzual, commander of the besieged place, was wounded, but managed to escape to Curacoa, where he died on the 18th.

A Dutch schooner, the Josephina, had arrived at La Guayra. She was laden with arms captured on the evacuation of Puerto Cabello. The steamer Purruche had also arrived at Curacoa with seventy wounded officers and men who had escaped from Puerto Cabello.

Marshal Falcon, the ex-President of Venezuela, now contemplates going to Europe, via St. Thomas.

General Pulgar has gone to the Island of Trinidad to take command of the barque Pioneer, which has been transformed into a man-of-war.

Troops have been sent to the State of Maracaibo, where several provinces had declared in favor of General Monagas.

Judging from these events a speedy peace is probable.

There were rumors that certain parties had proclaimed General Dallacosta's name for the Presidency. He would prove satisfactory to all parties.

General Patino had returned and retaken Barquisimeto, declaring for General Rojas, who had already overrun the States of Apure and Barinas.

FROM HAYTI.

Salnave's Troops Capture Miragoane—The Rebel Repulse at the Cape.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Salnave's troops are reported to have stormed and taken Miragoane.

A battle had taken place at Cape Haytien on August 9. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of one gun and many men in killed and wounded.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Anxiety of the Baecists—Their Vain Pretensions about a European Loan.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Baecists feel anxious in view of the present situation. They pretend that the news brought by the English steamer Atrato, via St. Thomas, announces that the negotiation of a Baecist loan in Europe of $2,000,000 is a positive fact.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3—A. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities opened firmer. Five-twenties, 72; Great Western, 38¼; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 31¼.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 3—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of probably 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 3—A. M.—Sugar firm at 36s. on the spot, and 35s. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3—A. M.—Petroleum firm at 49½ francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3—P. M.—The financial market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Pork firm. Bacon, 57s. Lard buoyant at 66s. 9d. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. Rosin unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 3—P. M.—Produce quiet and steady.

FROM TEXAS.

The Cotton Crop.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—The stock of Cotton on hand at this port, September 1, 1868, was 2557 bales; receipts this week, 227 bales; received previous, 97,770; received at other Texan ports, 12,297 bales. Exported to Great Britain, 39,670 bales; to France, 1325 bales; to other Continental ports, 20,639 bales; to New Orleans, 11,127 bales; to Baltimore, 188 bales; to New York, 34,574 bales; to Boston, 4858 bales. On hand and on shipboard not cleared, 172 bales.

Accounts from all portions of the State concur in representing that this season's crop will far exceed last year, and the general impression prevails that 175,000 bales will be received at this port.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127	Pacific Mail St Co.	101½
N. Y. and E. R.	47¼	Toledo & Wab.	53½
Phil. and Rea. R.	92½	Mil. & St. P. com.	79
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Adams Express Co	47¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	85½	U. S. Express	41
Chic. and N. W. prf.	85½	Tennessee 6s, new	64¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼	Gold	144⅛
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109	Market steady.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are offered at 4a5 per cent.

First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent., and irregular paper at 8a10 per cent. per annum. The stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5 20s; 111½ for '65 5 20s; 108⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 108⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 46@46¼, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜@53½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 44¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 59 for Mine Hill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 33½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Union sold at 42. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 9½ for Heatonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 115 for Kensington; 105 for Southwark; 61 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers; 73¼ for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21, a slight decline; Morris Canal at 33, no change, and Morris Canal preferred at 70, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 19½ for preferred do., and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading ..... 860... 45⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, Old	100½	91 sh Leh V R	...lo.. 55
$4000 do. New	103½	6 sh Read R	46
$1100 do. New	...lo.. 103½	100	do. ...s10.. 45⅝
$500 do. Old	...c... 100½	100	do. ...lo.. 46⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	69⅝	100	do. ...46 3-16
3 sh Cam & Am	129	100	do. ...s30.. 46⅜
10 sh Penna R	54½	100	do. ...46⅜
100 do.	...b60.. 53⅝	100	do. ...55.. 46⅜
6 do.	53⅝	189	do. ...lo.. 46⅜
116 do.	...lo.. 53⅝	200	do. ...2d.. 46 31
100 do.	...b60.. 53½	100	do. ...s30.. 46 3-16
2 do.	53½	100	do. ...s10.. 46 31
3 sh Morris Cl	33	100	do. ...46 31
7 sh Leh Nav	21	500	do. ...lo.. 46 3-16
10 sh Leh V R	55	200	do. ...s60.. 46 31
		10 sh Union P R	42

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113½@113¾; new 5 20s, 1864, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 105@105½. Gold, 144½.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of August, 1868:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$228,239 81
Silver Deposits and Purchases	6,836 33
Total Deposits:	$235,076 14

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	19,560	391,200 00
Eagles	7,369	76,300 00
Fine Bars	15	9,844 70
Total	27,205	$477,344 70
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	23,000	11,500 00
Fine Bars	3	90 11
Total	23,003	$11,590 11
NICKEL.		
Five cent pieces	3,110,000	$155,500 00
Three cent pieces	200,000	6,000 00
Total	$3,310,000	$161,500 00
BRONZE.		
One cent pieces	250,000	$2,500 00
Two cent pieces	62,500	1,250 00
Total	312,500	3,750 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	27,205	$477,344 70
Silver coinage	23,003	11,590 11
Nickel	3,310,000	161,500 00
Copper	312,500	3,750 00
Total No. pieces	3,672,708	$654,184 81

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.—Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $8 50@9 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $2 75 to $3 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ℔ ton.

The Flour Market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition noted yesterday, and only 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $7@7 75; extras at $8@9; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10@11 37½; 600 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12 50; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull and prices are weak. Sales of fair and strictly choice new red at $2 20@2 35. Rye is without change; sales of new Western at $1 60; and new Southern at $1 35. Corn is in better demand, and we advance our quotations 2 cents ℔ bushel; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1 30; and 8500 bushels Western mixed at $1 25@1 30; chiefly at $1 28@1 30. Oats are steady at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels new Western and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are scarce and firm; sales of Mess Pork at $29 75@30; and city packed family Mess Beef at $27 50.

Whisky is held for an advance, but without sales to any extent.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Hooper, Charleston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Newport, do.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, do.
Brig Josephine, Young, Savannah, Merchant & Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Wilmington, Del., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, Darien, Ga., do.
Schr E. S. Conant, Hammond, Portland, D. Cooper.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, Cardenas, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, E. S. Buckley.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, G. S. Reppilier.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Fall River, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Mary and Eliza, Wiley, Boston do.
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, How

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Peace Question in Europe—France and Spain.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By one of our latest cable despatches we are made aware that a prominent member of the reigning house in Spain has been sent to Paris on a most important mission. The Prince Girgenti, by birth and by his recent marriage a prominent member of the house of Bourbon, has arrived in Paris. His mission, it is said, is to assure the Emperor Napoleon that in the event of his engaging in a war against Prussia Spain would undertake the guardianship of Rome and the Holy Father, on condition that the Emperor will bind himself to protect Queen Isabella and her throne. If true, it is a funny proposal. From one point of view it is ridiculous; from another point of view it is full of meaning. Queen Isabella cannot maintain her own position; therefore her promise of assistance to France is absurd. But Queen Isabella, maintained on her throne, will lend all her help to France. Therefore her proposal to France is deeply suggestive.

What is the lesson? It is neither more nor less than this:—that Europe does not believe in the peace intentions of the French Government. Spain, the most helpless and the most needy of all the European nations, has not been able to keep silence any longer. Trembling for the immediate future, it seeks in advance—and, therefore, betrays the situation—to make the best terms possible with France. It is no business of ours what France may do with Spain. We have again and again told Napoleon what he should do with that country; but the present movement of the Spanish Government is proof sufficient that, so far as Spain is judge, Europe is on the eve of a great war.

We have no hesitation in repeating what we have said before—that the necessity of France and the welfare of Europe equally point to an early and terrible war. France, which periodically must let off a certain amount of blood, has reached that stage once again in her history when she must either have civil war or a fierce struggle with one or more of her neighbors. Michelet, in his excellent history of France, says that his country needs periodical bloodletting, and that if it has it not in one way it must have it in another. The time for such bloodletting seems again to have arrived, and it is not difficult to see which of the two ways is more to the advantage of the present ruler of France. A foreign war, if a civil war is to be avoided, has become an absolute necessity to France—a necessity felt equally by the people and by the Government.

The welfare of Europe is equally concerned in this matter. War burdens are being borne by all the nations. The fear of war is felt to be a heavier tax on industry and capital than war itself. Matters have reached a point at which there must be either war or general disarmament. Of the two war is infinitely the more probable. Whether we shall have or shall not have war will depend very much on the course which the elections now in progress shall take in France. If the early symptoms are unfavorable foreign war must be considered certain. Napoleon is bent above everything else on establishing his dynasty. Rather than fail without effort he is prepared for any struggle and for any result. We leave it to Napoleon to do what he may with Spain. He is already master of the south of Europe. His difficulty—and the difficulty is not a slight one—is with the North.

The Legal Tender Act.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There are strong reasons for believing that the act making United States notes a lawful tender for the payment of debts, is legally inconsistent with the Constitution. While the Constitution expressly forbids any State to make anything a legal tender except gold and silver, it does not confer the power to do so upon Congress. Nor does such power seem to be incident to any of the other powers expressly conferred upon Congress. If, then, Congress has no powers except those enumerated in the Constitution, and those which are necessarily incident to these, will it not follow that it cannot pass a Legal-tender act?

A case directly involving it is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument was postponed at the last term, for some reason not publicly announced; but the case must probably be heard and decided next winter, if the decision be that the act is void, what will be the effect of it upon the rights and obligations of debtors and creditors?

It is a mistake to suppose that such a decision will suddenly unsettle the business of the country. Some have supposed that it would destroy our banks, drive all debtors into bankruptcy, put a stop to trade for want of a metallic currency, and imperil the ultimate solvency of the Government. But there is no reason to apprehend such evils from it.

In Great Britain specie payments were suspended during nearly the whole of the first quarter of this century. The suspension was an act of the Bank of England, sustained by an "Order in Council," which had none of the force of law, and followed by all the banks of the kingdom. Parliament at various times recognized the state of suspension by law; but passed no legal tender act. The currency was depreciated at times almost as much as our money is now; but the force of public opinion was found strong enough to regulate trade, and the notes of the Bank of England were everywhere paid and received as the money of the nation, until the resumption of specie payments.

Were the Legal-tender act repealed by Congress to-day, there is no doubt that trade and business, the borrowing and lending of money, and the payment of debts would go on as now. Custom and public opinion would regulate the currency practically, and quite as well as law regulates it now. The chief change would be in this, that contracts made for coin could then be enforced according to the intention of the parties. Borrowers of gold, or purchasers of goods for gold, or bankers with whom gold deposits are made, or trustees into whose handy gold assets fall, would no longer be legally encouraged and protected in cheating the true owners of one-third of their money. Why should a decision that the law is unconstitutional do more harm than its repeal?

Such a decision will necessarily be limited in its practical effects to debts contracted before the passage of the Legal-tender act, and to debts since contracted which were understood by the parties to be payable in coin. The old debts of the State Governments, and the old mortgages upon railroads and upon real estates in private hands, make up the largest part of the debts where value would be changed. The currency in common use would continue to be United States notes, and bank notes exchangeable for these; but careful debtors would insert a saving clause in their obligations specifying that they should be payable only in the promissory notes of the nation. Doubtless the effect on public opinion of such a decision from an authority so high as the Supreme Court would be greatly to increase the anxiety for a return to specie payments. Business would be conducted with greater prudence, expenditure made more economical, and instead of quoting gold at a premium we should thenceforth honestly quote Government paper at a discount.

No change would be wrought, save in the direction of justice. Where all business has been transacted for years in a currency daily fluctuating in value, no equitable adjustment is possible; and until we finally return to specie a gambling element must pervade it all. But with respect to debts contracted before 1862, there is no doubt nor difficulty. They are due in gold coin, and it is simply making robbery lawful to continue the law which makes them payable in paper. The return to honest principle in this matter cannot be long delayed.

One curious result will be the effect upon railway stock. Many railroads owe mortgages contracted many years ago; and as the currency has depreciated, the amount of the indebtedness has diminished, so that their stocks have advanced rapidly. For example, suppose a railway worth in all $20,000,000 had, in 1861, a mortgage debt of $15,000,000, and a stock of $10,000,000. This stock was then obviously worth 50 per cent. But gold advancing to 200, the mortgage debt was then worth but $7,500,000 in gold, under the Legal tender act. The rest of the property, or $12,500,000 in gold, was then represented by the stock, which became apparently worth 125 in gold or 250 in currency.

Something like this happened to many railways. What did the directors do? Almost uniformly they issued new stock; doubling, at least, the capital. Our supposed stock of $10,000,000 thus becomes $20,000,000, still worth $125 currency per share. But let the Legal-tender act disappear. The mortgage again becomes $15,000,000 in gold. The remaining $5,000,000 in gold of the value of the road is represented by $20,000,000 of stock, the shares being, therefore, worth twenty-five per cent. in gold, or say thirty-five in currency. This, or something like this, must be the experience of our now inflated market for many railway stocks, at some future day.

As for the State Governments, which borrowed gold and have taken advantage of the Legal-tender act to pay their interest in depreciated paper, they can well afford to return to gold payments, and ought not to wait for the Supreme Court to tell them so. It is a duty which New York owes to her own honor and integrity to follow the example of Massachusetts in this matter, and to pay all arrears of interest in coin.

The South Carolina Address.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

We publish to-day the address of the Democratic Association of Charleston, South Carolina, to the negroes. It will commend itself alike to the white people and to the colored people North and South. It is dignified, calm, temperate, dispassionate, full of practical common sense, and of practical suggestions. It differs from the ordinary appeals of the radical revolutionists in the fact that it contains nothing to stir up passion. It is purely such a talk as the old masters of the deluded negroes in the South are daily in the habit of addressing to them, showing them what is for their own good, and advising them against those who would simply play upon their ignorance to use them for the worst purposes.

Such appeals, free from passion or menace, are intelligible even to these negroes. They are already beginning to understand that the carpet-bag fraternity that has swarmed in the track of the Freedmen's Bureau are almost invariably cheats and swindlers. Under the pious garb of religion or the specious cloak of radicalism, these gentlemen have approached the freedmen of the South with abundant promises, never intended to be fulfilled, and have cheated them not only out of their votes, but also of their substance. They have lived, and fatted, and climbed into office by the aid of the negroes they were pretending to serve. They have been found out. The excitement and passion of the first exuberant feelings of freedom have passed away, and the negroes have been compelled, by stern necessity, to ask themselves, "How are we to subsist?" The unavoidable answer has decided their course. The carpet-bag adventurers are of no use to them, except to make their broad shoulders and empty stomachs the steppingstones to places of profit and political power. The negroes themselves have not been slow to make this discovery, and they are already, throughout the whole South, turning away by thousands from the support of the radicals, who assume to be their new masters, and adopting the counsels of their old masters, whom they know to be tried and true friends in prosperity, and in adversity as well.

This address will do good. It will not only show to the deluded negro victims of radicalism in the South what is the temper of the white people of that section towards them, but it will show also to the equally deceived victims of radical falsehood in the North what is the real position of the white people of that section towards the freedmen, and convince them that there is in this class more genuine kindness and benevolence than can be extracted from a whole army of carpet-baggers, or a baker's dozen of Freedmen's Bureaus.

Which is the Way to Peace?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Should General Grant be chosen President, every one knows that the land will have rest for at least four years from the 4th of March next. There will be no more rebellion, no more civil war, within that period. Every acre of our soil, but especially at the South, will be enhanced in value by that result. Stocks will be higher (in gold), but only in sympathy with immovable property. No State government will be subverted. No existing rights will be menaced. Peace will be within our borders, Industry will be encouraged, and Prosperity will be all but universal. Let Grant be President for the next four years, and our national debt will be lightened at least 25 per cent. by the mere increase of our population, production, and wealth.

Should Seymour and Blair be elected, we inevitably enter upon the first phase of a counter-revolution. The white Republicans must run from the South, and be happy to escape with their lives. Outrage and murder will be rifer than ever. Four millions of American-born people must first be paralyzed by terror, in order that they may next be disfranchised. Eight State Governments (including that of Tennessee) will be subverted. Anarchy and strife, terrorism and assassination, will pervade that section where the fires of the Rebellion still smolder. Hundreds of thousands who went down with that Rebellion understand that they rise again with Seymour and Blair—that their hour of vengeance has struck. Negro school-houses will be extra risks for fire insurance from the hour that it is supposed at the South that Seymour and Blair are to rule for the next four years.

Do you harbor a doubt of this? Then read again, we pray you, and read thoughtfully, the programme of General Frank P. Blair, as communicated by him to the *World*, and first printed in that journal:—

From the World of July 3.

"GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR DEFINES HIS POSITION.

"WASHINGTON, June 30.—Colonel James O. Broadhead—Dear Colonel.—In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest:—The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot therefore, undo the radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits others to enforce, these reconstruction acts, the radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution; and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue; and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown? or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

"Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR."

—The author of this manifesto is not merely the Democratic candidate for Vice-President—he was made such by writing as above. Before his letter appeared, he had not a chance of nomination. But it was put forth just as the delegates were coming together, and Wade Hampton, Cobb, Forrest, Semmes & Co., at once saw that here was their man. So they had only to get into the Democratic platform a declaration that the Reconstruction acts are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and nominate Blair, and they had the whole party in their toils. General Wade Hampton has told us how he worked to get that declaration into their platform, and succeeded. Here it is:

"We do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

—Here is the Rebel programme, more fully elaborated in General Blair's letter above. The election of Seymour and Blair commits them to that programme, and they will be required to execute it. Blair will do it joyfully; Seymour haltingly; but, after swallowing the greenback swindle, he can stick at nothing. See how he exposed the true character and necessary effects of this swindle in his speech in our city a few weeks before the meeting of the Democratic Convention:—

"All the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds were not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts of widows and orphans, we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds who are not capitalists, and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operation of our laws."

Men and brethren! think of these things!

Seymour and Grant.

From the N. Y. World.

We wish the Republican stump orators would consent to learn a lesson of candor from the speakers on the Democratic side. Hardly a Republican speech is made in which Governor Seymour is not represented as a traitor and an abettor of the New York riots. But, on the other hand, the Democratic speakers treat General Grant with marked courtesy and forbearance. Mr. Pendleton in his speeches in Maine, and Mr. Church in his recent speech in this State, are conspicuous examples of the practice generally followed by those who have addressed public meetings on the Democratic side. Even General Blair, who has been the target for so much Republican abuse, has not been provoked into retaliation, and has never spoken of Grant in a tone of unkindness. But so universal is the outpouring of calumny on the other side, that even Mr. Beecher, clergyman as he is, and bound by his profession to be a pattern of that charity which thinketh no evil, wantonly accuses the Democratic candidate of being not only a traitor, but so cowardly a traitor that he durst not expose himself to the proper consequences of his treason.

This mode of conducting the canvass tends to belittle it into a contest of personal vituperation, in which the great questions to be decided are obscured. It is for the interest of the Republicans to keep them out of view, for the naked policy of their party will not bear discussion. For them, it is perhaps a good mode of electioneering to keep up a personal warfare, with a view to provoke personal retorts upon their own candidate, and thus maintain a wrangle which diverts attention from the proper issues of the canvass. But for us, it is of vital consequence to concentrate the attention of the country upon the issues. Aside from the great questions of policy involved in this election, nobody would consider General Grant as a fitter man for President than Governor Seymour. On the simple question of personal qualifications, the superiority of Mr. Seymour is so manifest that the thing is not worth discussing. We might concede that Grant is as great a general as the most sycophantic of his admirers claim that he is, and the gratuitous concession would not help them at all. It would be rather an argument that he ought to remain in his present place, for which he is fitted, than transferred to another for whose duties he has no qualifications.

If Grant is elected, the Government will be administered in the interest of the Republican party; if Seymour is elected it will be administered in the interest of the whole country. It is a question between expensive government by force and cheap government by law; between the centralized despotism of the European systems and the local freedom which we inherited from our fathers; between enthroning barbarism and ignorance in the Southern States or permitting intelligence and civilization to have fair play. Whether we are to have a more or a less capable man for President is a bagatelle in comparison with the great issues. The ablest statesman in the world could not make a cheap government and a contented people on the radical plan. Any man of honesty and good intentions could easily restore tranquility and revive our shattered prosperity on the Democratic plan. It is proper enough that in the beginning of a canvass, the characters of the candidates should be keenly scrutinized—but it is a topic which is very soon exhausted. It takes but a little while to find out about any public man all that is worth knowing in his past history; and as decorum keeps Presidential candidates in retirement during the canvass, they furnish no new materials or discussion. We suppose nothing can be said which would materially change anybody's opinion of the personal character of either candidate until after he has been tried in some new position and furnishes fresh materials for judgment.

But the rival policies open questions of the largest extent, which cannot so soon be exhausted. They penetrate to the very foundations of our political system. They raise the question whether we shall restore or finally subvert the work of our forefathers which made this country, for seventy years, the happiest and most prosperous on earth—the wonder and the envy of other nations. The management of the public debt, the lightening of our oppressive taxes, the reduction of our expensive and mischievous standing army, the resuscitation of our ruined shipping and commerce, the restoration of the Union by some better means than pinning one-half of it to the other by bayonets—these, and questions like these, are wide enough in their scope to bear constant discussion; and if the public judgment can be properly enlightened in respect to any considerable portion of them, a great Democratic triumph is certain. Personal discussion was very well in the beginning of the canvass; but now, when the heavy work of the campaign is about to open, we need every day of the two remaining months for diffusing correct information on the vital issues.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 2.00 male members. A member dies. The Association lays over within forty days $2000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.
Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association, No. 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.
9 2 1m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 tfrp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwlsmrp

TRUSSES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1267 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult ruptures; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instrument a Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, sold at usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 22 wfm

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its Wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

f13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL

IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 frp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks, at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu1m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 15

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

S. WALKER & SONS,

8 2 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 25

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines: WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA, CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY, wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwfsm

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA 2, 3, 4 SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 14

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN and CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 13

COTTON AND FLAX.

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley 1 6

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London Times to-day devotes its leading columns to an analysis of the treaty recently concluded by the United States government with the Emperor of China, through the Embassy now visiting America. The Times says England is more interested in China than any other Power. Commerce with that country is larger, and, since the treaty at Pekin, her relations with its government have been more friendly. She assisted the imperial authorities in putting down the Taeping rebellion. England is the proper Power for China to employ as a medium for revising her treaties with other nations; but this treaty with the United States, aiming to restore the old exclusive policy, has been rightly entrusted to the manipulations of foreign counsellors, who advise what is impossible; the restoration of a retrograde system. The writer then proceeds to dissect, one by one, the articles of the new treaty. He calls attention to the fact that China obtains no concession from the United States. On the other hand, the latter gain a monopoly of railway and telegraph improvement. This is sufficient objection to the treaty. Yet the question may be asked: Is it wise for England to multiply her differences with America on such grounds as these?

The article concludes as follows: "We are bound to say with conviction that there is more underneath these negotiations than appears on their surface. They bear distinct traces of foreign inspiration. It is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese government. The idea of enlisting Mr. Burlingame as a recruit for the furthering of Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain, and was suggested by the departure from China of the American Minister, which was drawing near at the time the plan was formed. No doubt the proposition was joyfully welcomed by the Minister of the Chinese Emperor, who, having one object at heart, gave one instruction to its ambassdors, viz.: stop all progress. As for the rest, carte blanche—say and do what you please. This treaty, concocted by the embassy on their passage from China to San Francisco, is the result now before us."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The race for the Warwick cup to-day was won by the Duke of New Castle's Julius, Furtelus, second, and Vortegone, third. The betting before the race was four to one against Julius, four to one against Furtelus, and two to one against Vortegorn.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The English cricketers sailed to-day from Liverpool, on the steamer City of Baltimore, for New York. In addition to the names given yesterday are those of G. Tanant, and G. Smith, of Cambridgeshire, and A. Shaw, of Nottinghamshire, which completes the list of the eleven.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Moniteur* has an article on the State of Europe, and, as an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present time.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The commission appointed to settle the claims of holders of Franco-Mexican bonds have decided to pay them thirty per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Senate and Corps Legislatif as a first instalment of the amount due them.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—By orders from the War Office recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

FLORENCE, Sept. 2.—The Italian government is increasing the number of military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—Prince Napoleon, who arrived here some days ago in his yacht, sailed again last night for Havre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Korsakoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with representatives, sent especially by the Chinese government, to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamship Missouri, from New York.

Exchange on London, 14½@15 per cent. premium.

Later advices from Puerto Cabello to August 15th state that Bruzual and his forces had abandoned the city and went to Coro on the steamers Bolivar and Maparari. Bruzual now holds only Coro and Maracaibo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Navy Gazette.

Captain W. H. Macomb has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Alexander Murray relieves him. Commander Horner C. Blake is detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the 30th instant, and placed on waiting orders. Commander E. A. McCauley succeeds him. Lieut. Commander Charles S. Norton is relieved from duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the 1st instant. Lieut. Commander C. C. Carpenter relieves him. Paymaster Judson Root is detached from the naval station at Mound City, to be succeeded by Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn.

Appointments.

The following internal revenue officers were appointed to-day: Storekeepers, Allen M. Burdick, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Garret M. Losse, New York city; R. Warnock, Covington, Kentucky; Bradford Knapp, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Kerwin, Philadelphia; Clayton Middleton, New York city. Gaugers, Richard Ellis, Third district of Pennsylvania; James P. Morrison, Second district of Pennsylvania; H. A. Otto Hertzog, Thirty-second district of New York; John W. O'Brien, Ninth district of New York; William Merrifield, Fifth district of New York.

Freedmen's Bureau.

General Orlando Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has been honorably discharged. He will be retained in the service as civil agent.

Internal Revenue Blanks.

No particular parties here have been designated to supply the blanks required by the Internal Revenue Department under the new law, the provisions of which authorize assessors and collectors to obtain them from any stationer's they choose. The matter of supply is thus opened to competition.

A Difficulty Settled.

A telegram was received at the Department of State to-day from Minister Webb, dated Rio Janeiro, in which he says that the difficulty about the Wasp has been settled, and that vessel had proceeded to Assuncion to bring our ex-Minister to Paraguay.

Greece.

Accounts from Greece, just received here, speak of the joy of the people in consequence of the birth of an heir to the Greek throne, such an event not having before happened for the last four centuries. This child of Queen Olga, of Greece, received on the day of his birth (August 2) the names of Constantine Henry Demosthenes. The bells were rung and cannon fired. The vast square before the royal palace was filled with an enthusiastic populace, and shouts of "Long live Constantine" were frequently uttered. The King appeared on the balcony with the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, mother to the Queen, her two sons, Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, and all the officers of the court and the highest officials of State. Athens was for some days the scene of great rejoicing.

The same letters from Grecian sources say the Cretan insurrection is flourishing; that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged, and it will be with great difficulty if they can continue the contest, while the Christians are flushed with success and infuriated by the recent massacres to desperate deeds and enterprise. Through the intervention, for the greater part, of General Ignatieff, the Porte has been obliged to dismiss Perta Pasha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—The House to-day withdrew its assent to the Senate resolution to send a committee to Washington to wait on President Johnson, objections having been made to one of its committee.

Sperry & Co. received to-day the first bale of Tennessee cotton. It was from Giles county.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—The heavy rains for the past two days and the coolness of the weather, it is feared, will seriously injure the cotton crop, which in Arkansas, North Mississippi, and West Tennessee is now very fine.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A recent interpretation of the revenue law by assessors, requiring job printers to pay a tax on their production, induced Major John H. Eastman, a veteran job printer, to inquire into the matter, and to-day he received a letter from Washington, stating that unless a job printer produces work which is sold by him, or sold by others for his account, he is not liable to a manufacturer's tax.

About one hundred officers of the late Army of the James assembled to-day at Minat Hall, in this city, for the purpose of forming a fraternal organization. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel E. Green, of Boston. A committee on organization was appointed, consisting of Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; General J. W. Turner, Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of Maine; Gen. S. W. Smith, and Major W. E. Furness, of Illinois.

The committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted.

The name of the organization is the Society of the Army of the James, and will include in its membership all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the James. The object of the Society is to perpetuate the bonds of comradeship among its surviving members; to cherish the memory of those who have fallen, and by every means to cultivate and foster pure and patriotic devotion to the service of the country.

A list of officers of the association was reported, as follows: President, General Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts; vice presidents, Generals R. L. Foster, of Indiana; John W. Turner, U. S. A.; Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Alonzo Alden of New York, and Edward W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; recording secretary, Colonel George A. Bruce, of Massachusetts; corresponding secretary, Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; treasurer, General Chas. A. Carleton, of New York; chaplain, H. Clay Trumbull, of Connecticut. They were unanimously elected.

General Devens took the chair, and responded in a brief and pleasant speech to the cheers with which he was received.

A committee, consisting of Major Bell, of Massachusetts; General R. J. Foster, of Indiana; General Hawley, of Connecticut; General Plaisted and Gen. Alden, of New York; Major Dillon, of Pennsylvania, and General Carlton, of New York, were appointed to select a time and place for holding the next triennial meeting, and they reported the city of New York as the place, and the third Wednesday in July, 1871, as the time, which report was adopted.

Major General Alfred H. Terry, amid much applause, accepted an appointment to deliver the triennial address on that occasion.

A recess was then declared until evening, when the banquet took place at the St. James Hotel.

The banquet of the officers of the Army of the James, at the St. James Hotel, this evening, was a fine affair, and passed off in the most pleasant manner with speeches full of sentiment and reminiscences of old army life.

The State ticket nominated by the Democrats to-day is the same as that of last year, except that Reuben B. Noble takes the place of Mr. Stearns for Lieutenant Governor.

The nominations were made unanimous.

Z. C. Abbott and J. R. Briggs were nominated for Presidential electors.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a return to the limitation and requirement of the Constitution; denouncing Congress for the usurpation of powers; characterizing the reconstruction acts as preposterous, contemptible, dangerous, unconstitutional and revolutionary; recalls to the people the tried wisdom of the ancient doctrine which required lawgivers to strictly adhere to the letter of the Constitution; renew their old faith in hard money, and demand its restoration to the people at the earliest moment; recognize the present necessity of the tax on imports; insist upon rigid economy in the administration of the government, demanding that every dollar raised by taxation not absolutely necessary for the economical expenses of the government be applied to the payment of the public debt; favoring the license liquor law; deprecating all detraction of the military fame of General Grant, but claiming that the nation needs not the successful soldier, but a wise and thoughtful statesman to conciliate by kindness and justice; indorsing the platform and nominees of the National Democratic Convention in July; consider it the duty of the government to fulfill its guarantees to the soldiers and sailors who put down the rebellion, and protect American citizens abroad. The Convention adjourned with cheers for the Presidential and State candidates.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Fenian picnic, in connection with which disturbances were expected, at Gillwell's Garden to-day, was prevented by the gardens being closed and protected by the police force, armed with rifles.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A dispatch was received from the Colonial Office, dated July 30, refusing the royal assent to the bill passed by the Canadian Parliament reducing the Governor General's salary.

Buckingham argues that the proposed reduction would have a prejudicial effect on a candidate, by reducing the office to the third class among the colonial governments; that the Governor General is continually called upon to act in questions affecting international relations with the United States, and that the Queen's advocates could not invite to office men competent to fill them whose income is not sufficient to meet the demand on his resources.

The Assize Court opened to-day at noon. Wheelan's case was sent before the Grand Jury. He will be arraigned to-morrow, and his trial will probably commence on Monday next.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Out of 1628 head of cattle inspected in the Union Yards, last week, only seven were found diseased.

John B. Davidson was arrested in New York and brought to this city, charged with running off with $16,000 worth of goods from the store of Charles B. Orvis, in this city, his former employer.

The work of extending the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be continued during the winter. The contractor advertised at Des Moines, Iowa, to-day for 300 teams and 1000 men for that purpose.

Two freight cars on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided last night near Minoka station, disabling the engine and several cars. The debris took fire, and three cars were consumed.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The case of the United States against De Conta, editor of the *El Cronista*, a Spanish paper, of this city, came up before Commissioner Osborne to-day. De Conta is charged with making an assault on M. Lynacis Gomez, Nicaraguan Minister, with the intention of provoking a duel. The testimony given showed that the quarrel arose from alleged efforts of Mr. Gomez to enable the Peruvian Minister to send some ironclads to Peru from this port during the war with Spain. The case was adjourned until Friday.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 2.—Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Robert J. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived to-night, and were escorted by a torchlight procession to the Augusta House, where a serenade was given them. Each gentleman responded in a speech. Mr. Fessenden spoke at length. He declared a continued hostility to the Democratic party, and said he had never wavered in his fidelity to the principles of the Republican party. General Sickles is expected to-morrow.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The negroes on the outskirts of the city are causing considerable trouble. They are armed and drilling nightly, and stop farmers on the roads leading to the city. The country folks are compelled to go in parties of ten to twenty when they come to market. A boy has mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered by negroes.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 2.—An angry discussion on the discrimination bill took place in the Senate to-day. The negroes insist on the right to enter hotels, &c.

The Democratic Central Club have issued a circular denying that the Governor's proclamation about armed organizations has any application to the Democratic party of this State.

Congressional Nomination.

TRENTON, Sept. 2.—General Charles Haight was renominated to-day by the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional district as a candidate for Congress.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 2.—John Cessna was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day by the conferees of the 16th district.

Personal.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2.—General Meade, family and staff arrived at the Stetson House this evening, where they intend spending some time.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—Governor Page, of Vermont, arrived at Congress Hall this evening.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 2.—Governor Smith has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 16th instant, for the purpose of passing a registry law.

—The Copperhead concerns are full of the defense of Seymour's loyalty during the war. If he hadn't been on the fence then, his organs wouldn't be so much on the defence now.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Rinderpest in England and the Plague in this Country—Essays Read Before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

In the report of the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, contained in yesterday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH, it will be noticed that Dr. J. W. Gadsden, a celebrated English veterinary surgeon, presented a report upon the "Rinderpest," as it existed in England; and Dr. Robert McClure, a veterinary surgeon of this city, also presented a report upon the "Cattle disease," as it now exists in this country. We present, in full, the

REPORT OF DR. GADSDEN.

I will as briefly as possible give you the symptoms and post-mortem appearance of a fatal disease in cattle, known as "Rinderpest" or "Cattle Plague." The disease I allude to is the one that swept away many thousands of the cattle from Great Britain during the years 1865 and 1866. I was at that time in practice in a large agricultural district, viz., Berkshire, England; and as soon as the disease visited that county I was appointed by the Government as their Cattle-plague Inspector, and therefore had ample means of examining large numbers of animals with that fearful malady, and availed myself of many opportunities in making careful post mortem examinations in every stage of the disease.

The early symptoms of the disease are usually a remarkably dull and dispirited condition of the animal, which will stand with its head hanging down, ears drawn back, coat staring and occasionally shivering, refusing all food or even water. Rumination is suspended. I made to move it shows great prostration of strength, and frequently staggers as if about to fall. The skin is hot in places, and often remarkably so between the limbs, the hind ones in particular; an exudation very frequently takes place from these parts, and is succeeded by cracks and sores. The hair is staring, especially along the upper part of the neck, shoulders and back; the extremities are cold even at the commencement of the disease, and in a latter stage the increased heat of the surface of the body gives place to a remarkable coldness along the course of the spine. Tears early trickle from the eyes, which are red and expressive of suffering, and a watery discharge flows mostly from the nostrils. There is a continuous increase of these secretions, which become more or less purulent in the advanced stage of the malady. The mouth is hot, red, and "furred," often presenting here and there raw looking spots, especially on the inner side of the upper lip and along the roof. The breath is foetid, the respiration is increased, and generally accompanied with a moan in the advanced stages. A slight cough is also present in some cases, but not as a rule. The pulse is quick and weak, and scarcely to be felt, excepting at the heart, even at the commencement of the disease. The bowels are frequently torpid at the outset, but diarrhœa, leading to dysentery mostly follows. The evacuations are slimy, liquid, and sometimes of a dirty yellow color, or occasionally tinged with blood. The lining membrane of the vagina is generally remarkably red, and a viscid mucus not unfrequently hangs about the labia. Slight tremors of the muscles and thighs are to be observed in some cases, and so also is an emphysematous condition of the skin along the upper part of the back. In milch cows the secretion of milk is quickly arrested, a remarkable diminution in the quantity taking place as one of the earliest indications of the attack. As the disease advances to a fatal termination, the prostration of the vital powers becomes more marked, the breathing short, quick, and more painful, the alvine evacuations fœtid, and more slimy, and the surface of the body deathly cold. The animal will sometimes sink as early as twelve hours from the commencement of the attack, but in many cases the disease will be protracted to the fifth or sixth, and occasionally to the eighth or ninth day.

The period of the disease is found to vary, the majority of animals sickening about the tenth day after exposure to the infection, but some have been attacked on the seventh, or even earlier. The poison lies latent in the system during this period, and the animal gives no indication of being affected.

The post-mortem appearances will differ according to the part of the organism chiefly affected, and especially according to the time of the duration of the malady. In many cases the root of the mouth will be found covered with a dirty yellow exudation upon an ulcerated surface. Sometimes the lining of the pharynx is of a deep scarlet color, but more frequently the mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes is injected and covered with a layer of exudation partaking of the characters of lymph and pus combined, and varying from the finest film to a quarter of an inch in substance. The lungs are often, but not always emphysematous, while congestion here and there exists.

The heart is frequently flabby, and in the left ventricle large blood spots are generally present; these, however, are not to be looked upon as specialities of the disease. On opening the abdominal cavity the omentum is frequently observed to present patches of redness, the intestines are altered in color, from the condition of the mucous membrane being partially seen through their walls. On cutting into the rumen (or paunch), a quantity of undigested food is generally found, but besides an occasional tinge of redness, there is nothing of importance to be looked for here. The omasum (or manyfolds) affords in the majority of cases every characteristic indication of the effect of the malady, its folds being inflamed in patches, or ulcerated, and even showing large perforations with claret colored edges. From death and sloughing of the textures the structure of the liver is mostly unaffected, but the gall bladder is remarkably full. The urinary organs suffer but little change. The lining membrane of the abomasum (or rennet) is inflamed in nearly every case, and numerous points of ulceration will often be seen, especially affecting the openings of the follicles. The intestines show similar morbid changes, particularly in the jejunum and ilium, and also the cœcum, the last presenting, in many cases, a peculiar mottled appearance, from the accumulation in the follicles of a dirty white or yellowish secretion. The muscles have their usual appearance. There is, of course, an absence of fat in the animal. If an ox was killed and properly dressed, in the early stages of the disease, you could not detect it in the meat.

It was through the importation of some cattle from Russia in June, 1865, which were offered for sale in the metropolitan market, that the cows in the London dairies became the first victims of the plague. It soon spread to other countries in England, the attacks gradually rising until they reached, in the week ending Feb. 17, 1866, the alarming number of 15,706.

Many Veterinary Surgeons, and others, tried every means in their power to arrest the disease by medicine, nursing, etc., but all to no purpose—it did no good. Vaccination and inoculation were tried, but all seemed only to spread the pestilence. Stamping out the disease by slaughtering at once all animals affected with it, and those that had been in contact with them, was the only means that rid England, Ireland, and France of that dreadful malady. I believe in France only 43 animals, healthy and diseased, were sacrificed to the poleaxe, the country being thereby freed from the plague.

The far distant steppes of Russia are the home of the pest, there the law of prevention cannot be brought into operation. Sheep will take the disease from cattle. In order to decide the question of susceptibility on the part of sheep to take the disease, experiments were performed at the Royal Veterinary College, London. Sheep were inoculated with the virus of "Rinderpest," and after six or eight days symptoms of the affection were apparent. The animal died, and the post mortem appearances were conformatory of the fact that "Cattle plague" existed. Cattle were inoculated with virus from the infected sheep, and, after the ordinary period of incubation, gave evidence of the existence of plague, and, after death, presented the same morbid phenomena.

THE REPORT OF DR. M'CLURE,

in full, is as follows:—

As like produces like in the breeding of animals, so does it in the development of infectious and contagious diseases both in men and in the lower order of animals. If this was not a well-known natural law, we could scarcely call in question the various accounts that have reached us by newspapers of the cattle disease. We have said *various* because there are no less than *three* (3) different diseases named, viz.:—The Tick disease (a disease of an irritative power, of the West Indies and some places in the Orient); Contagious Typhero of Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health of New York city (Rinderpest), and lastly the Pleuropneumonia, or Massachusetts Cattle disease of a few years ago—an affection chiefly attacking milch cows. Now, then, the question arises, have we three different diseases, or is there only *one*, and what is it, and who is to be believed in this matter? Thus, Dr. Harris, of New York city, says it is malignant. Professor Gamgee says that Texas cattle give rise to a disease among the cattle of the West that the Texas cattle never had (a strange view), and says, first, that the flesh of such affected animals is not injurious to the health of the human family. Second. Mr. Gamgee says that it is dangerous for man to eat of such diseased meat. There are lesser lights giving ideas about this disease of cattle, but not of a definite character.

Now if one man, a butcher, has really died from a *cut* on his hand coming in contact with a certain Virus or Zymotic product, by lying under the skin of a diseased bullock, then clearly that animal was sick of a blood disease or poison (Typhosus of some kind) in the manner just enunciated, and would show Dr. Harris to be right in his views of the matter. But is Professor Gamgee to be relied upon when he says that Western cattle are diseased by coming in contact with Texan cattle perfectly healthy? We think the view absurd and not worthy of a thought. The fact of the Western animals being sick on their journey and arrival at the yards of the Atlantic cities can be very readily explained from the manner of transportation in crowded cars—want of water and pure air, and not getting their usual food, during a warm season almost unprecedented. We would say to farmers and others that they have more to dread from the Massachusetts cattle disease, as it exists in Kentucky, Ohio, and other places, than from Texas and Western animals.

But it must be borne in remembrance that if Dr. Harris of New York is right in his views of the disease when it arrives at New York, that it is readily produced by the causes just named, and that a diseased animal escaping from the yards or cars will produce the same disease in other animals of the same species wherever found. But on the whole, we think there is more smoke than fire, and that this disease will, like the warm weather, vanish at its proper season, and that for the present there is no disease of cattle for farmers to dread, if it be not the Pleuropneumonia of milch cows, which, like the poor, will always be with us.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—A large meeting of the citizens of the First Ward was held last evening, at Front and Morris streets, on the occasion of the raising of a banner with the names of the Republican candidates upon it. The Liberty Cornet Band was present.

The following officers were chosen:—

President—Lewis B. Thomas.

Vice-Presidents—John Carey, Thomas Mitchell, Thomas Hoey, Henry C. Gill, E. A. Merrick, Alderman Jesse Bonsall, Alderman Samuel Lutz, Daniel Bastian, Charles Humphries, and Samuel Peak.

Secretaries—W. Harvey Money, Edwin J. Long, James Ghegan, James Brown, and Samuel Thompson.

A series of resolutions were read by Mr. David Foy, and unanimously adopted.

Hon. Charles O'Neill was the first speaker. He said that the issues involved in this campaign are of the most important character, and urged his hearers to stand firm in support of the whole ticket. He referred to the great victory in Vermont, and the large gain of the Republicans in Wilmington, and remarked that the rebels or Democrats were as much discouraged as the Republicans had occasion to rejoice. The next news will be from Maine, which will no doubt roll up a majority of 20,000. The First Ward had always stood up gallantly for the ticket, and he hoped to see the same majority at this election as was given for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The Republican party are only carrying out the principles which have saved the country during the past seven years, and there ought to be no doubt of success.

The freemen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania understood the issue, and they are not to give it up now. What we want for peace is the election of that great soldier—that great statesman—the man who led your armies—General U. S. Grant. (Cheers.) The speaker called upon the citizens of the First Ward to help to roll up a big majority in October, as it is a forerunner of the election in November, for it is sure that as goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the whole country in November.

Hon. Charles Gibbons next addressed the meeting. He said that the great question is whether the Rebels and orators who attempted to destroy the country shall be returned to power, or whether the honest, loyal men who fought gloriously for our flag shall retain possession of the Government. The Democrats have nominated Horatio Seymour for President. In 1864, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, the fearful riots took place in New York to resist the laws of Congress. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of New York, and the Commander-in-Chief of all the militia of the State, who commanded at least 10 000 bayonets, addressed the rioters as his friends and told them to go home.

Colonel James Given, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, and others addressed the meeting, which adjourned at a late hour.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at Market and Merrick streets, for the purpose of forming a campaign club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John E. Addicks, and Mr. John L. Hill acted as Secretary. An election for permanent officers of the club resulted as follows:—President, Daniel B. Beitler; Vice-Presidents, William Brown and Simon Mudge; Secretary, George B. Thompson; Treasurer, David Beitler; Chief Marshal, Lewis D. Baugh; Assistant Marshals, John L. Hill and John Cunningham. A roll was then opened and those present attached their names as members of the club.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Ninth Ward was held last evening, at the public house, Market street, above Seventeenth. Captain J. F. Maguire was appointed President. On taking the chair, he stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of forming a Workingmen's Florence Campaign Club.

J. Shaughney and E. Donnell were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence was introduced and made a speech.

ANCIENT RELICS.—A few days since, while some workmen were digging in the "Lower Burying Ground," at Main street and Fisher's lane, Germantown, they discovered a military button and a decayed leather pocket-book, in which were two old copper coins. They also found, rolled up in what was once a handkerchief, a corroded mass of copper, which, when separated by the aid of acids and a hatchet, were found to contain thirty British pennies, in an imperfect state of preservation, and bearing the dates of 1723 and 1731. As these coins were lying within a few feet of the graves of Generals Agnew and Bird, it is presumed the articles found were the property of some British soldier who fell near this tragic spot.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at Hooper & Parker's furnishing store, northeast corner of Ninth and Arch streets. The fire was caused by a gas-light in the windows.

About 6 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at Gossamer avenue, Noble street, above Tenth. It was caused by a foul chimney taking fire.

RELIEVED.—Captain W. H. Macomb has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Alexander Murray relieves him.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—John M'Nare, forty five years old, residing at No. 72 Holly street, had a leg badly fractured, yesterday, at Quinn's soap factory.

Ann Campbell fell down stairs at Wood's mill, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Joseph Matthews, seventeen years old, had one of his legs caught between the spokes of a wagon while in motion, and the limb was badly wrenched. He was taken to his home in Girard avenue, near Thirteenth street.

James Irvin, fifteen years old, fell from a wagon on the Ridge avenue, yesterday, and one of the wheels passing over his arm, caused a bad fracture which was reduced by Dr. Stees.

The following named persons were admitted into the Episcopal Hospital yesterday:—William Ayres, with lacerations of head and face, caused by a policeman's billy. Edward Turnbull, aged eleven years, fell from a tree in the woods, a distance of thirty feet, fracturing a leg and an arm, with contusion of scalp, and he is now lying in a precarious state.

THE TURF.—Many people attended the races at Suffolk Park yesterday. The following horses were entered for the first race that took place: H. Clay, by E. K. Conklin; Kate Mann, by F. Wagner; Gen. Thomas, by M. Goodin; Lady Lightfoot, by R. P. Stetson; John, by Colonel Dickey, and No Name by George Sommers.

Lady Lightfoot came in ahead. Time, 2:35½.

H. Clay ran the second heat in 2:39½; also the 3d heat in 2:41; also the 4th heat in 2:38½.

For the second race only two horses entered—Mym Perry and J. J. Bradley.

First Heat. Perry took the lead, maintaining it throughout the race, and winning the heat in 2:38.

Second Heat. Perry soon took the lead, making a gap of about a length. This distance was maintained throughout the heat. Time, 2:31½.

Third Heat. Perry soon took the lead. This position was maintained to the score, Perry winning the heat and race in 2:41½.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The State Central Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors met at their rooms, No. 206 S. Seventh street, yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of their comrades, who will assemble here on the 1st and 2d of October next. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to carry out the details for the demonstration, which committee will meet semi-weekly, on Saturday and Wednesday, until their duties are completed.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware street Ferry New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M
Sunday, August 30, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings,	leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M.
and 2 P. M.;	leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A.M	Monday, Aug 31, 3 P.M
Tuesday, Sept 1, 12 M	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 4 P.M
Wed'day, " 2, 12 M.	Wed'day, " 2, 4 P.M
Thursday " 3, 1 P.M	Thursday, " 3, 5 P.M
Friday, " 4, 1½ P.M.	Friday, " 4, 5½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 25 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

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Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $80 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $120.

Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON ..... Lemarie
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIRD WEEK of the great spectacular operatic Extravaganza,

THE WHITE FAWN,

pronounced by the entire Philadelphia press to be the most magnificently produced play that has ever been witnessed in Philadelphia.

THIS EVENING

will be presented

THE WHITE FAWN,

with all its gorgeous scenery, superb costumes elaborate jewels and property.

Also Jarrett and Palmer's combined PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES,

headed by the beautiful

BONFANTI AND SOHLKE,

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EIGHT PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES, FORTY CORYPHEES AND CORPS DE BALLET.

The most complete Ballet Troupe in

IN THE WORLD.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cts.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 3,

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

of the Grand Romantic Drama, in six acts, by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled

FOUL PLAY,

from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.

THE LOVER'S LEAP.

THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.

STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.

GRAND TABLEAU.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FOUL PLAY MATINEE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

H. M. HOOLEY ..... Sole Proprietor

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FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON

ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,

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HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

in their

CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.

GRAND MATINEE [9 1 6t

EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

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GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

The Debt and the Democracy.

THE Democratic party is making desperate efforts to excite popular discontent in regard to the magnitude of the public debt. It is a sufficient answer to these appeals to reply that the Democratic Rebellion created the debt, and that the war was prolonged and the debt greatly increased by Copperhead opposition to a vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Every dollar of the national burden tends to swell the enormity of the offense directly chargeable upon the present supporters of Seymour and Blair. The radical Democracy of the Pomeroy school are the only true logicians of that party. They advocate open and undisguised repudiation, for they justly fear that while the people are paying the price of national existence, they will not cease to remember with indignation the true authors of the prevailing financial evils. It is the height of folly for those who placed this load upon the shoulders of the people to seek to win their votes by magnifying the extent and pressure of the debt. They virtually say to a wronged and outraged people—"We have inflicted upon you untold miseries in the past, and imposed upon you intolerable present and future burdens, and you should *therefore* entrust us with the control of public affairs."

The actual cost of military and naval expeditions, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, was, for the War Department $3,175,150,880·54, and for the Navy Department $426,783,699·92; a total of $3,601,934,589·76. The ordinary military and naval expenditures, previous to 1861, were $28,000,000 per annum, or, during a period of eight years, $224,000,000. Deducting this sum from the amount the nation was compelled to expend from 1861 to 1868, the cost of crushing the Rebellion is fixed at $3,377,934,589·75. With a few notable exceptions, the men who presented to the nation the dread alternative of incurring this enormous expenditure, or of stiking the United States from the list of nations, are now the active leaders of the Democratic party. Their "yell" secured Seymour's nomination, their advocacy of Blair was the undoubted cause of his selection as the Democratic Vice-President candidate; they dictated the Democratic platform, and they would wield over any Democratic National Administration as powerful an influence as they exercised over the Confederate Government of Richmond. In all the annals of political canvassing there is nothing equal to the hardihood displayed in the attempt to win favor and power for the traitorous authors of the debt by misrepresentations of its magnitude.

Heavy as the debt is, however, no better proof of the ability of the people to grapple with it and to maintain the national credit unimpaired need be given than a statement of the sums already devoted to this purpose. Of the extra expenses incurred by the war nearly $1,600,000,000 have already been paid in principal and interest and bounties, notwithstanding repeated reductions of taxation, and the frauds upon the revenue which have been perpetrated mainly by a Democratic whisky ring.

Few Public Meetings.

FROM reliable sources we are able to announce that the general programme of the approaching campaign on the part of the Republicans of Philadelphia does not include the holding of many of the immense mass meetings which have of late years so decidedly aroused the enthusiasm of the faithful, but utterly failed to make converts from the opposition. We are glad that they will be dispensed with. There are other and far more effective ways of working than by the holding of monster demonstrations, with six stands and as many bands of music. It is not by this means that votes are made or frauds detected. We can see in them, however, much good—so much that we hope that there will not be a total omission of them all. The truth is that the city of Philadelphia has 10,000 majority in favor of the Republican party, if the vote can only be brought out. Then while it is a duty to seek converts, it is also a duty to impress those we have with the importance of taking an active part in the campaign. The latter result is secured by these meetings. The people are aroused into enthusiasm when they see squares upon squares of human beings, all animated by one impulse, all coinciding in the same thought, and acting for the same end. Thus the meetings do good. If there were to be a few such, they could not fail to enhance the Republican triumph. But if instead of these, the thousands of dollars required to be spent in organizing, in detecting anticipated frauds, and getting the name of every friend and seeing that he votes on the day of election, the result would be a much larger and general awakening than if a like sum be expended in meetings. The Democracy know this, and taught us a lesson by their wisdom last fall. Having learned by sad experience, we do not doubt but that the managers will act with discretion, and much work and great good be done.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee counsels his partisan followers to "Arouse the people! Teach the people! Pursue the enemy!" In the light of the developments made by the investigations of a contested election case by a committee of the last State Legislature, the real meaning of the injunction is—"Prepare to manufacture false naturalization papers. Let a knowledge of the Democratic art of discoloring them with coffee grounds be widely disseminated among the faithful. Attack and pursue, even unto death, any man who attempts to expose the fraudulent devices to prevent a free and honest expression of the sentiments of the loyal voters of Pennsylvania."

Louis Napoleon.

THE aphoristic, "Nothing succeeds so well as success," is unfortunately more distinguished for truth than freedom from alliterative error. Had Louis Napoleon failed on the 2d of December, 1857, as he had previously failed in his attempts at Strasburg and Bologne, we should not have to apply the miserable saying to him—the Great Man! the saviour of France! the Regenerator of Europe! and much more of this undiscriminating admiration which we are every day obliged to listen to. We have often thought that if the full history of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* were known as it should be, many who indulge in these expressions of admiration would not be so lavish of their praises. Everybody has read of the convulsion occasioned by the son of the late General Cavignac refusing to accept a testimonial for good scholarship under the eye and auspices of the little French Imperial Prince. How strong and deep-rooted must his Majesty's Government be! What a deep hold must it have on the affections of the French people when so slight a cause can occasion so great an excitement! But many will reason without going to facts.

There is no event in history so well known as the history of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat*. Without going into a full history of his life we should like to present to our readers a brief summary of that event. Unlike history generally, instead of there being a scarcity of materials, we have an abundance. We have Bonapartist accounts, royalists, moderate republicans, radical republican accounts by people of all shades of opinions—Garnier de Cassignac for the Bonapartists, Victor Hugo for the extreme democrats, despatches in the *Moniteur* by Magnan and others—Xavier Durrieu, Bulletin Francaise, La Vérite, Recueil d'Actes Officielles. But the authority to which we attach the most importance is the testimony of a British officer. This gentleman was on a visit to Paris at the time; he was not connected with any of the parties, was merely there as an involuntary spectator. He was not even acquainted, as far as we are aware, with any of the actors in the scene, and whose statement we are bound to think is impartial and correct. This officer, Captain Jesse, in his letter to the London *Times*, thus speaks of what he witnessed. After telling that he was on the balcony of the house at which he was lodging, he suddenly heard a firing of musketry, believing at first that it was a salute, never dreaming that soldiers were firing ball-cartridges at men, women, and children. We will let him tell part in his own words:—

> The windows were crowded with people, principally women, tradesmen, servants, children, or, like orselves, the occupants of apartments. Suddenly, as I was intently looking with my glass at the troops in the distance eastward, a few musket shots were fired on the head of the column, which consisted of about 3000 men. In a few minutes it spread, and after ranging a little, came down the Boulevard in a waving sheet of flame. So regular, however, was the fire, that at first I thought it was a *fue de joie* for some barricade taken in advance, or to signal their position to some other division; and it was not till it came within fifty yards of me that I recognized the sharp, ringing report of ball cartridge; but even then I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own ears; for as to my eyes, *I could discover no enemy to fire at*, and I continued looking at the men until the company below me were actually raising their firelocks, and one vagabond, sharper than the rest, a mere lad without whiskers or moustache, had covered me. In an instant I dashed my wife, who had just stepped out against the pier between the windows, when a shot struck the ceiling immediately over our heads, and covered us with dust and broken plaster. In a second after, I placed her upon the floor, and in another volley came against the whole front of the house, the balcony, and the windows; one shot broke the mirror over the chimney piece; another the shade of the clock; every pane of glass but one was smashed; the curtains and window frames cut; the room, in short, was riddled. What made the fire at the house the more deadly was, that even after it had begun at the eastern end of the Boulevard Montmarre, people standing at the balconies and windows could not believe that the troops were really firing in at the windows with ball cartridge, and they remained in the front rooms, and even continued standing at the windows until a volley came crushing in. At one of the windows there stood a Russian noble with his sister at his side; suddenly they received the fire of the soldiery, and both of them were wounded with musket shots.

This description although episodical, is conclusive as to the dreadful means resorted to by Louis Napoleon. We intend to collate what must be considered as the first or preliminary movement, commencing with the removal of Chargarnier as commander of the garrison of Paris, followed by the proceedings of the National Legislative Assembly, and hope to resume it an early day.

On the Tendency of the Age.

MANY thoughtful observers in Europe and this country think they discern faint glimmerings of a coming revolution, not they they would look for a revolution like the old French explosion, but a revolution in the political and religious world—a revolution in men's minds against authority—that the tendency of the old Governments of Europe is to Democracy they think is becoming more apparent every year; coupled with this is a revolt against priestly rule. Some of the staunchest adherents of that rule are fain to admit this. Even M. de Montalembert, the eloquent Catholic writer, who does not wish to see that change, it is evident from some of his late writings, is prepared to look for it. The bold stand taken by the Austrian Minister against the Pope's recent letter, the decline of priestly influence in other countries—especially in France—the rupture in the Church of England, caused by Ritualism; if we view these risings against secular and priestly influence, it would seem that some great change was certainly about to take place. Nor is it alone confined to the two sects above named; in every sect there is a feverish effervescence existing, as was well observed by a writer on Gothic architecture which was lately republished in this journal, the spirit which impelled the erection of such edifices is dead, and, according to the writer's opinion, will never again be revived. We may say in addition, that the day for crusades is over. Neither Peter the hermit, nor Simon de Montford, could again awaken the enthusiasm necessary for such enterprises in our time. We might almost as well look for a restoration of the inquisition. Some again see in all this what they believe to be a change for the better. They say that with this revolt against authority, comes a revolt against bigotry and superstition. Then again there are others who see with this decline of authority a tendency to the other extreme; that is to say, that with the weakening of all former beliefs, there will eventually come a period of decided unbelief; that with the attempt to demolish a few idols, the entire superstructure will be so terribly shaken, if not destroyed, that a materialistic pantheism may be set up in its stead.

To us the tendency of the political system seems more clear than the religious; for religious fermentations have been constantly taking place at nearly all periods of the world's history; and so have political, some may say, also; but the signs of a democratic tendency we think more visible than the other. In corroboration of this we could point to the condition of England, Prussia, and France. We may be deceived in the signs, but we think not to the same extent as to the indications in the religious world. We think the latter far more intricate in their secret workings than is exhibited in the open expressions for a change of material condition every day manifested to the world in the countries which we have particularly mentioned.

Whatever tha future may bring forth (returning to the religious branch of the subject) we are aware of what has been accomplished; we know that only a few years ago a prominent member of the British Cabinet, existing at the time of the Crimean war, had publicly declared that the dissenters were no Christians. We further know what disabilities have been removed from dissenters, Catholics, Jews, and Quakers; we know positively that reforms in this particular have been made in other countries, too, than England. Is the tumult existing in the minds of men widely to produce good or bad fruit? Will the present or future generations be benefited or injured by the bubbles on the surface? On another occasion we may take a historical retrospective view of events which may have caused this condition of things.

WE have long been accustomed to an ever varying iteration of the allegation that the negro could not be elevated above his old inferior condition; that by canon fixed from all eternity he was and must ever be subject to the white race; that religion and nature had established the rule, and the slave code had only reaffirmed the physical, psychological, moral, and mental superiority of the sons of Japhet in a practical form for the convenience of society. But instead of its being impossible, or even difficult to raise the negro into equality with his master, it now appears to be easy to make him superior. The address from the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania asserts that now the white man in the South is inferior to the negro, and asks the reason why. We did not know that it was so, but if the Democrats say so we must believe it—they ought to know! Their rebel white friends are down there, and they have been long and intimately acquainted with them. If a Democrat knows and feels that he is the inferior of the negro, just fresh from the rice-swamps and the cane-brake, the moment that negro becomes entitled to a vote, we may be sorry for him, but we cannot help it. Inner consciousness must be the test, and the only test in such a matter.

THE ROSECRANS' MISSION.

An Expose of its Objects and Intended Effects, by Governor Pickens.

A correspondent, writing from White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 31, says:—

If the following substance of a conversation that occurred at the portico of the hotel here between General Rosecrans and Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, very shortly after the arrival of the former and before the correspondence was consummated, is of importance, I give it for what it is worth. Certain it is that the greatest importance is attached to the views of Pickens, and they may be regarded as in connection with this very mysterious mission.

In answer to General Rosecrans, General Pickens said that he thought the General's objects were wise and patriotic; that if Seymour and Blair were elected by a decided majority it would add much to the restoration of sincere peace, and that the negroes would be more justly protected in all their rights by mutual interest between the races, capital and labor adjusting more properly their relations than could be done by any regular force, and kind feelings would soon be entirely restored if those who were interested in offices and bad designing men who wanted to use the negroes for their own vile purposes were removed or not sustained by the Freedmen's Bureau. At least, said the Governor, such is the case in South Carolina.

Unless these men were removed, and the unprincipled governments created by them were checked and destroyed, and that very soon, they would destroy all confidence in the future and derange all peaceable organization of labor and productive industry. The consequence would be there would in a very few years be comparatively none of those productions from the south which entered so largely into our exports and aided in adjusting the balance of trade so as to prevent heavy shipments of specie. Without these exports the Government banks could not sustain themselves and public boudholders would be deeply injured in the depression of all foreign credit and public funds. In fact the public debt could not be paid without the establishment of real peace and just law in the South. The basis of permanent peace was just law wisely administered. A system that required bayonets to support it was always dangerous in any country educated and trained up under free institutions. All society in the South was now as an inverted cone with the apex down and base up, and such a system could not stand even propped up by bayonets, was death to all enterprise and industry, and would finally end in the destruction of all credit, and we would see Government bonds burnt, as the French assignats were burnt in Paris. Therefore the election of conservative men was a step towards the restoration of law and towards the security of public credit. It would be a great point gained in the preservation of the Government, and a check against the tendency of things towards a change from a republic into an empire. In Europe they appeal to revolution and arms for settlement and adjustment of fundamental systems; here our theory is to appeal to discussions and conventions. Let that wisdom be appealed to now. The old articles of confederation failed and run out. The Constitution then ran its career and ended in a terrible war. The deep wounds of that war, North as well as South, can never be permanently healed over in affection and new enthusiasm but by invoking the sovereignty of all the States, in convention assembled, and moulding over the organic law to suit the changes that have taken place and fairly and frankly to acknowledge great events. Under this league and covenant thus renewed this people will take a new start in the career of greatness and empire, and the Union thus remoulded and remodelled may last for ever. Without some such appeal to the great national sovereignty that originally made the Union there will be waste and danger, and it may require more power to keep us permanently together than is compatible with a free government. Let the great State of New York and her statesman (Mr. Seymour) take the lead in this, and while she will be the Virginia of the reinvigorated Union he will be the Madison of a brighter and a grander system of government. But the triumph of the Democratic party in the next election will be a great step gained in the progress of law and justice; while to cement the Union and make it perpetual, the invocation of all the States in convention is essential to give new life and regeneration to the whole system.

Accident to General Sherman's Daughter.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, at Cheyenne, August 26, gives the following account of the accident to General Sherman's daughter:—

Generals Sherman and Augur passed up on Sunday evening to Fort Saunders, on a trip to Idaho Springs, Colorado. General Sherman brought with him two of his children, a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years, and a son. On Monday the little girl took a horseback ride, escorted by Lieutenant Male, of the Twentieth Infantry. The horse was thought unsafe, but a lady who was skilled in horsemanship had rode him, and the party left in high spirits to explore the beautiful scenes near the Black Hills. Not long after both horses came into the Fort riderless. The General, with Generals Gibbons and Potter, being out hunting in an ambulance, were soon apprised of the circumstance, and started in pursuit of the riders. About a mile or so out they found the girl lying insensible and Lieutenant Male supporting her head. The horse had run away, and the girl jumped off, striking on her head and hands. The Lieutenant dismounted to succor her as he best could. She was conveyed in the ambulance to the post, and medical aid was soon at hand. I regret to say that at three in the afternoon she was still insensible when my informant left, and I have no tidings since. The party came out to seek health and recreation, but we are sorry for the General that it may possibly prove the reverse of his good intentions. His uniform urbanity of manners and careful interest in all our affairs has endeared him to the army beyond measure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SENTENCE HAS BEEN PASSED against the admission of foreign perfumes by the protective tariff, but were it otherwise, no French, German, or Italian extract could compete with Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, in the state of absolute perfection to which it has been brought. Sold by all druggists. it

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.—A meeting of the RELIABLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Gartland's Palace, northeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and MELLOY Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING September 4, at 7½ o'clock. Stockholders will please come prepared to pay Twenty-five Cents on each share of stock. Nomination for officers,

LEAVERING MINISTER, President pro tem.
WILLIAM VANCE, Secretary pro tem.
A. P. BEATTIE, Treasurer pro tem.

9 3 2t*

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 3.

I. The Club will assemble on THURSDAY, September 3, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for PARADE in the Third Congressional District.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
9 2 2t

☞ NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28 10t

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

PERSONAL.

A LADY WISHES TO ADOPT A MOTHERless little GIRL from the age of six to eight. Apply at No. 614 North SEVENTH Street. 1*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,

IN

LACE CURTAINS,

IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonably prices. To accommodate those wishing a very low priced article we continue to sell a Shade, trimmed and hung to the windows, for one dollar and fifty cents.

We assure those looking for LACE CURTAINS, that we have no old and soiled stock to get rid of, having filled our new store with entirely fresh goods.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

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THE UNITED SECURITY

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THOS. W. EVANS,	S. J. SOLMS,
S. H. HORSTMAN,	HENRY E. ROOD.

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CHICAGO—L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; C. M. Smith (late of George C. Smith & Co., Bankers).

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This Company is prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance upon all the approved plans either at mutual rates, or at stock rates, as low as those of other reliable institutions.

Blank applications and tables of rates can be obtained at the office of the Company. 9 1tuths6t4p

CLOTHING.

WEAKLY REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

EATABLES generally are to be had, either by paying for them, or getting trusted. The former is the most trustworthy method.

PEACHES, more plenty. Some of them pretty green. The folks who eat the green ones are a shade greener. If you eat too many, you get the new "Grecian Bend." At the eating-houses, two peaches, with the skins off, and seeds out, chopped up in a saucer, with two cents worth of white sand and sugar, and a gill of milk, can be had for 25 cents. The mixture is called "peaches and cream."

CANTELOPES.—Good to feed pigs on, at two cents each. At the eating-houses, half a two-cent Cantelope for 15 cents.

OYSTERS.—Hardly in season yet. Small and lean. A puny oyster, with a big lump of batter round him, is called "Fried." Much fry, and little oyster.

SPRING CHICKENS.—Four year old hens; dear at any price. They were formerly cut in half at the eating-houses, but now, being too tough to cut, are served whole.

CLOTHING.—Summer Clothing rather thin for these cool evenings. Don't get rheumatism by going too thinly clad. It is one of the worst "isms" of the day, or the night either. Elegant Light Cassimere Suits, all the go for late at night in the Early Fall, powerfully cheap at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO,

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(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

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ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS; PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICE,

No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,

9 8 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city, and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, PA.,

For Boarders Only.

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

FILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., Head Master.
8 12 wfm4w

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing School for Boys reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuths1m E. & J. ROGERS.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE of C. F. COSTEN, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, will reopen September 7. 9 2 4t*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 264 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 126 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

EXCURSIONS.

DOWN RIVER.

At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 8 28 6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 9 26 1m4p*

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

The city of Rochester (N. Y.) is one of the most flourishing and attractive towns in the interior of the country. It is located on both sides of the Genessee river, but seven miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario. The Genessee river affords unlimited water power, full advantage of which has been taken by the inhabitants, especially in the department of flour manufacture, the flouring mills being perhaps the most extensive of their kind in the United States. The 22 mills which were in operation in 1860 had a capacity for producing over 7000 barrels a day. The town was settled in 1812, and was incorporated as a city in 1834. Its rapid progress in all the elements of prosperity is indicated by its great increase in population, which in 1860 amounted to 48,000, and in 1865 to about 60 000. The Water Works Company of the city, which keep even pace with the other institutions of the city, have thrown a limited amount of their first mortgage seven per cent. bonds upon the Philadelphia market. These reliable and profitable securities may be obtained of Glendenning & Davis, the agents in this city, at No 48 S. Third street, at the low rate of 87½ per cent., with the accrued interest from the first of July last. The interest is payable semi-annually, in January and July, and altogether the bonds present one of the most desirable investments now obtainable. In this connection, the following correspondence is of interest:—

Mr. A. H. Nicolay wrote, July 28, 1868, to John Williams, Esq., President of the ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY, desiring to know the condition of the Water Works of that city, also to ascertain the time when the company contemplated introducing the water in the City of Rochester, to which he received the following reply, together with a long report of the Chief Engineer of the Company, under whose direction the works are being constructed, giving an explicit and interesting account in detail of the enterprise, and furnishing information worthy of perusal, a copy of which is herewith attached.

ROCHESTER, August 3, 1868.

Mr. A. H. Nicolay—Sir:—Yours asking information respecting the Rochester Water Works Company, was received a few days since.

Having been confined to my house by sickness for the past two months, I could not answer you as fully as desired. I, therefore, addressed the Chief Engineer in charge, requesting him to give me a full statement, which I send herewith, and have every reason to believe the report to be a correct statement of the work.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
President Rochester Water Works Co.

Chief Engineer's Report.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31, 1868.

John Williams, Esq., President Rochester Water Works Company—Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, and in accordance with the letter of Mr. Nicolay, of New York, which you have handed me, I beg to submit the following report on the present condition of the work:—

At the commencement of the undertaking, it was confidently believed that the works would be so far completed as to let on the water by the first or about the middle of the present month; but, notwithstanding it has been pushed forward with great energy and judicious management, many impediments have been met with, and causes herein explained have presented themselves, delaying the completion of the work. Legislation has been necessary in order to render the securities of the company unquestionably safe. The corporation has existed since 1852; the parties interested deemed it advisable *to have every act* (including the contract for building the work) *legalized by the Legislature up to the present time. This has been done.*

Considerable trouble has presented itself in procuring the rights of way, in consequence of the belief among the farmers, agitated by mill owners on the stream of supply, that the mills would be deprived of water. All this trouble has been obviated by the decision to go nine or ten miles nearer the Hemlock Lake, and by the location of the large reservoir near Richmond Mills, which comprises an area of fifty acres, and will hold when completed, and independent of the reservoir at East Henrietta (twenty acres in extent), a sufficient supply for the city of Rochester for the whole dry season.

It is the intention to store water in these reservoirs when the water in the lake is abundant (and the mills are even endangered by the swollen stream), for use in the dry season, when it would interfere with the working of the many mills on the line to take the supply from the outlet.

Since this plan has been adopted, *mill owners and farmers are giving every facility to the prosecution of the work.* The great obstacle to an amicable adjustment of rights of way has been removed; the vexed question of interfering with the rights of mill owners, which has done more than anything else to retard the work in its early history, is *entirely and satisfactorily adjusted;* and by taking the water in all its purity from the gravelly outlet of Hemlock Lake, the only prejudice the citizens of Rochester have had to the water is most agreeably dispelled; and when it becomes generally known that the company will get the supply from the lake, the fact will *operate most beneficially on the securities and public confidence in the character of the work.*

The foregoing will fully explain the reason why the water is not to be introduced as soon as has been expected.

As concerns the mechanical construction of the work, notwithstanding it was required to be completed in July, and every means which energy and money could command have been actively used, it has been impossible, in my opinion, to push the work to a more advanced state than it is at present in.

Large quantities of materials have had to be procured; machinery for erecting pipe had to be erected, in order to make even a proper commencement to so large an undertaking; laborers have been extremely scarce during the whole season, notwithstanding the contractor has procured men from New York and other places at different times, and is paying twenty-five cents per day higher wages than is paid on any other work; notwithstanding those difficulties, the constant importation of emigrants from New York, has kept up a very large force, and the work has progressed with great rapidity. After the completion of haying and harvesting, there will be *a great increase in the force employed upon the work*, and the latter part of the work will be completed with despatch.

The work may be included in the following divisions, viz:—The distributing pipe in the city; the distributing reservoir near the city line, the Henrietta Reservoir, seven and a-half miles from the city; the storing reservoir near Richmond Mills; the supply main, seven and a-half miles from the city to the Henrietta Reservoir, of sixteen miles from the Henrietta Reservoir to the storing reservoir, and one-half mile from the storing reservoir to the source.

There are about ten miles of cast-iron pipe laid in the streets of the city, and a considerable quantity of pipe now on hand, ready to be laid. The pipe laid includes all the most difficult part of the work; the sixteen inch cast-iron main under the bed of the Genesee River is laid in a trench blasted out of the solid rock, and re-filled, to preclude the possibility of damage to the pipe under any circumstances. Cast-iron pipe mains have been laid under the canals at all the necessary crossings.

Of the conduit pipe, from the city to the Henrietta Reservoir, between two and three miles are laid and covered up, and the trench has been excavated the whole distance, ready to receive the pipe which is now being supplied at the rate of four miles per month.

The Henrietta Reservoir comprises twenty acres of land, on a clay and hard pan soil; the banks are of this material, ninety-five feet thick at the base, and twenty-two feet high; have stood the storms and weather of the fall, winter, and spring, without showing any damage whatever. This work was interrupted by the early winter frosts or it would have been completed with the force then employed, in about two weeks.

Of the sixteen miles of conduit pipe to be laid south of the Henrietta Reservoir, and to connect with the storing reservoir at Richmond Mills, about four miles are laid and being covered up. A large force is at work opening the trenches, and a quantity of pipe is ready to be laid. This work was progressing before harvest time, at the rate of three miles per month.

Another pipe factory is being established at Richmond Mills, and when harvest is over and laborers plenty, extra force will be put at work on the different sections, so as to ensure a completion of the work at the earliest possible time.

The large reservoir at Richmond Mills will be completed simultaneously with the other work.

Considering the extensive preparations made, the facilities for prosecuting the work, the prospect of a large influx of laborers after harvest, and the quantity of material provided, I have every reason to expect that the work will be ready for the introduction of water into the city during the early part of November.

This work, when completed, will be of a character unsurpassed by any water works in the country. Rochester, with a population of 70,000, and fast increasing, is on a limestone formation, and, consequently, has none but hard water. Many portions of the city are out of the reach of the river and canals, and when fires occur are entirely unprotected, so much so, that in many places insurances cannot be effected without difficulty. Along the line of the pipe the farmers and villages have been almost without water for the last two summers, except what they have hauled from long distances in barrels, wells having become dry. On the whole route of the supply pipe through the country, the inhabitants will generally become water-takers.

These works will cost but little to operate them, the water being supplied and distributed by gravitation, with an abundance beyond a question or contingency, of very excellent soft water (see analysis of waters in accompanying report), from a source one hundred and seventy feet above the distributing reservoir, which is one hundred feet above the city of Rochester.

From a careful enumeration of the uses which will be made of this water in the city, and the villages and farms through which the pipe passes, it is estimated that the rental from these works will not be less than $160,000 yearly.

Accompanying is my report, made in 1860.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) DANIEL MARSH,
Chief Engineer R. W. W.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Commercial" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Commercial" are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors "Commercial."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Charles Stokes & Co.,
To buy your Clothing surely go.
Charles Stokes & Co., Charles Stokes & Co.,
Clothes well made—prices low.
Stokes' First-class Clothing Store,
In Chesnut street, 824.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

EMERY—SIMMONDS.—August 18, 1868, by the Rev. A. Louderback, Mr. BENJAMIN G. EMERY to Miss ELIZA D. SIMMONDS, all of this city.

KIGER—BECHTEL.—On the 27th of August, at the residence of Mr. George Straughn, near Sharptown, N. J., by Rev. E. C. Hancock, Mr. ELWOOD E. KIGER, of Mannington, N. J., to Miss EMILY BECHTEL, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BASTIAN.—On the 27th ultimo, JOHN BASTIAN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Bastian, No. 417 Catharine street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Philip de Neri Church. Interment at St. John's Vault, South Thirteenth street.

COOK.—On the 2d instant, ADDIE, infant daughter of Robert and Fanny Cook, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 1824 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HAMILTON.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM HAMILTON, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, John Hamilton, N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Lombard streets, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

JOBES.—Suddenly, on the 31st of August, ANNA B., in the 17th, and HANNAH M., in the 12th year of her age, daughters of Thomas B. and Adelaide S. Jobes.

Funeral from their father's residence, near New Egypt, W. J., on Friday morning, September 4, at 10½ o'clock.

WILSON.—On the 2d instant, at South Camden, Captain James Wilson, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Solomon Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M.; Mount Moriah Masonic Mutual Association, and Masonic Relief A., No. 4; Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; Siloam Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; S. B. H. K. A.; also Captains and Merchants of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Fourth street, above Walnut, South Camden, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

FALL. 1868. FALL.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Is now receiving daily,

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,

TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION. 8 25 rp

JAMAICA GINGER.

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

8 20 3m4p

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 30 6p

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
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OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in [illegible] telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

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Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 285p

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At 102,
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusiv will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
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WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
3 6jrptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
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DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 23 3m4p

Egyptian Women.

The Egyptian women are generally supposed in Europe to be shut up in the harems like slaves, subject to all the caprices of their lords, without any society whatever. That is far from being the case. They are cunning and shrewd enough to learn, as soon as they are married, to make their lives pass away pleasantly enough. Being accustomed to confinement, and taught from their earliest days that it is their duty to study the whims and fancies of those to whom they are to be married, they seek to do so, and by that means possess great influence over their husbands, to maintain which is the sole occupation of their lives. There are more females than males in Egypt. They may be divided into two classes, irrespective of the black slaves, the native born and foreigners, among whom we class the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians.

The former are purchased by the grandees, and people the harems of the princes and individuals attached to the vice-regal court, and are easily distinguished by the fairness of their complexions, while the others are much darker, and have pointed features. The foreign women were born Christians, but were made to embrace the Moslem faith before being brought into Egypt. Those in Turkey, but especially at Constantinople, have been endowed with ideas and manners totally different from those of their own sex in their respective countries. As they know, as soon as they enter the harems, that they are destined to live in opulence, and that every respect will be shown them—for I have already pointed out in "Harem Life in Turkey and Egypt," the etiquette that the slaves observe to the princesses—the seeds of ambition soon begin to be developed among them, and they become bigots in their new religion. The Turks take great care of this kind of women. Those who, by reason of their rank or the post that they occupy in the Government, disdain an alliance with a true-born Egyptian woman, no matter of whatever rank she may be, generally purchase at a great price, varying from £300 to £1000, a Georgian or Circassian, whom they marry immediately afterward, and who, when she has obtained a hold on her husband's affections—assisted by the councils of the mother of her harem, a very Machiavellian Princess—enters heart and soul into political intrigues.

The women are not constrained in their tastes nor in their habits; they eat, drink coffee and liquors, and smoke to their hearts' content. Accompanied by their personal and favorite slave attendant, by the head eunuch, they quit the harem whenever they like, proceed to the hammen (bath)—the gossipping shop of the Orient—visit other harems, and go shopping into the bazaars. They are entirely free in all their actions, and there is no fear of their transgressing the bounds of decorum or etiquette, for I can safely say that such a line of conduct never enters the heads of Moslem women.

In the first place, they are too bigoted to engage in any *liaisons* with an infidel; and secondly, they know, from what they have heard from their own mother of the harem, and others, the fate that awaits them if they were so imprudent as to commit such a suicidal act—that death would be their punishment, as well as that of their paramour. Their habitual conversation among themselves is disgusting beyond conception to European ears; but they have been trained up from childhood to converse in that manner, without having the slightest idea that by so doing they outrage the feelings of their sex; they do not think that there is any harm in so doing, and all a European woman could say to them would not convince them to the contrary.

The Egyptian women generally pass their time in frivolities, except on certain days, when the festivals, already explained in "The English Governess in Egypt," in pleasing and wheedling their husbands, studying their gastronomic tastes, and satisfying their whims and caprices. They delight in relating stories themselves to their ladies of the harem, slaves, and eunuchs, congregated of an evening *en famille*, a kind of *conversazione*, or in listening to the songs of the almehs and their own slaves, having their horoscopes cast, and asking their mothers of the harem to interpret the dreams they have had during their *kef*, as Joseph did those of Pharaoh of old.

The splendid halls of "the mansions of bliss" of the great resound also with complaints. One woman murmurs at her barrenness, another at the favor bestowed by her lord upon her *ikbal* for the time, which raises her jealous feelings to fever pitch. A question of engrossing interest is how they can obtain heirs. Most of the Turks adopt a rigid system of economy as regards the pin money which they allow their wives, and the baksheesh they bestow upon their ikbals, slaves, eunuchs, and other attendants. Many limit their toilet expenses to a fixed sum *per mensem*, and do not allow them to give too expensive fantasias.

The Memlook women, on the contrary, who possessed large landed property, were very wealthy, and disbursed large sums most generously—expended their *paras* with no sparing hand for fantasias, and lived in such a state of independence that they had quite the upper hand over their husbands. A Memlook bey's wife was like a queen in her harem, and hundreds of the commonwealth flocked to them for protection, for appointments for their husbands, fathers, or brothers, and sought their influence to shield them from the oppression of the beys; but that state of things is a record of the past.—*Emmeline Lott.*

A Cyclone in Wisconsin.

At Janesville, early on Saturday evening, a light cloud was observed coming from the Southeast moving at a very rapid rate. At the same time a large black cloud passed over the orchard of Mr. Jacob Schencks. As these two clouds approached each other they settled down to the earth, and a low, heavy noise was heard, resembling the moving of a heavy train of cars, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder. The cyclone formed in shape like a large balloon, with a large trunk extending to the ground. At this time it had reached the farm of Mr. Holmes. The first damage done was the tearing down of a few rods of fence; then to a small granary, lifting it 20 feet in the air, landing on the opposite side of a fence. Next came a barn, 12 by 25, which was taken up and torn to pieces. Just before the tornado struck the barn, Mrs. Ellen Monahan, 78 years of age, went out to take care of a little boy, who was in the barn with his sister, about nine years of age. Mrs. Monahan was taken up in the whirlwind and instantly killed. The girl was taken up also (incredible as it may seem) to a height of fifty feet (some who witnessed it say one hundred feet), her clothes were torn off and carried a distance, doing her no bodily injury. When asked how high she was blown, she answered, "O, sir! I was almost up to the sky." The storm then took an easterly direction, dropping down to the earth so low that men stacking a short distance away could see over the whole of it, and in its progress lifted eighteen stacks of grain, carrying some of it a distance of forty rods, undoing the bundles and completely threshing the greater part as it went. The cloud was about the size of a large circus tent. At no place in its path did it cover more than three rods in width, and when at a distance of three miles from the scene of its earthly career it seemed to roll over on the side of the huge balloon, now and then sending out a volume of chained lightning, accompanied with loud and long peals of heavy thunder, and passing away in the distance, leaving little or no rain.

ENGLISH COLLIERS.

A Workman Getting the Value of his Labor.

The London Daily *News* has the following:—"Two years ago Messrs. Briggs, of the Whitwood and Methley collieries, worn out with a long series of disputes with their workmen, and reduced to a point when the question lay only between closing their pits altogether, or introducing some totally new system made the proposal for an arrangement for co-operative working. They offered to the men that, after paying all other expenses, and after securing a rate of ten per cent. interest on the capital sunk, the surplus profits should be annually ascertained, and divided equally between masters and men. It was also proposed that such of the men as thought it might put their own small savings into the concern, and become shareholders. The proposal was discussed, and accepted, and it has now been acted on for two years.

"The second general meeting of the new firm—Messrs. Henry Briggs, Son & Company (limited)—was held on Monday last, and the balance sheet for the year was submitted. It was highly satisfactory. After paying the ten per cent. on capital there was a surplus of seven per cent. to be divided between capital and labor. Every workman shared in this bonus in proportion to the amount of wages he had received during the year. There were about twelve hundred hands employed, and there was more than £3000 to be thus distributed; therefore there would have been an average of £2 10. per head, supposing all had equal qualifications and all had worked regularly. As it is, we may presume that the superior skilled workmen received considerably larger sums, and that lads or new hands may have made only a few shillings. But in every case it was pure gain. Those who were shareholders reaped thirteen and a half per cent. interest besides. Those who were not already shareholders were offered a new opportunity of taking shares, and so participating still more largely in future profits. Every one has naturally been satisfied, and strikes have disappeared.

"This is an eminently encouraging result. The experiment was tried under the gravest difficulties. Not merely had there been long-standing disputes, but there grew up a permanent bad feeling between men and masters. The men were careless, if not worse, even when they did work, and destroyed more coal than proper working would have required. The masters were upon the point of withdrawing the capital from so losing a concern. Yet in two years not only is harmony restored, but the capital makes thirteen and a half per cent., net, while the men are paid several pounds a year beyond their wages. This result shows of itself how it was brought to pass. Not only did the men work harder, and so better earn their wages, but they worked more carefully, and so saved their master's property and their own."

Napoleon's Correspondence.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The twenty-fourth volume of Napoleon's Correspondence has just been issued. It contains the letters of the Moscow period, half of them addressed to General Berthier, Adjutant General of the Grand Army. There is not a single letter in the volume addressed to the Empress, though we find that M. de Montesquieu, who died the other day Duc de Fezensac, was ordered to carry a despatch to her Majesty revealing the terrible result of the Russian campaign. Though it must have been a heavy business directing the march of more than 600,000 men through a strange country, yet a few days before the battle of Smolensko Meneval was directed to write to M. Barbier:—The Emperor desires to have some amusing books. If you have any good new novels, or old ones which he has not read, or agreeable memoirs, you will do well to send them, as we have leisure moments difficult to employ." Before many months all his books to apologize to the King of Saxony for not being able to return certain works borrowed at Dresden. One of the first things which the Emperor did when he reached Leipsic on his return from Moscow was to send his Mameluke Roustam to buy some frivolous books wherewith to beguile the road to Paris.

Napoleon expresses his ideas on finance in a letter to Count Mollien, 10th of August, 1812. He writes:—

"I have received the treasury balance for the first six months of the year, but have not had time to give it much attention. As for the 40,000,000 francs extraordinary they will be covered by 40,000,000 from the Roman States, or by 40,000,000 produced by the country. For, as the Treasury finds budgets for the army, the receipts of the army go to the Treasury. I have levied 2,000,000 roubles on Courtland, etc. etc.

"NAPOLEON."

After Smolensko, Napoleon writes to his brother, and dear father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, praising the conduct of Prince Schwartzenberg, and asking for him the grade of field-marshal. He also takes the opportunity to thank his Majesty for his kindness to the Empress in Bohemia: "She is now at St. Cloud and every one finds her fat and well." He afterwards announced to his father-in-law the result of the battle of Borodino, and asks for reinforcements. By a piece of unpardonable negligence the famous regulations which Napoleon drew up at Moscow for the guidance of the Theatre Francais do not appear in this volume, but in revenge we find a decision and a letter concerning press legislation, both dated Moscow, which are important. Count Montalivet having proposed the suppression of a historical work, in which the reputation of a number of the royal family of England was outraged, the Emperor decides that the censorship has taken a wrong direction, in wishing to make itself responsible for all printed matter. "My intention is that everything be printed, absolutely everything, except obscene works, and works tending to disturb the tranquility of the State. The censorship should pay no attention to anything else." And on the day following the Emperor wrote a letter to the same effect to the Minister of the Interior.

After a short stay in Moscow came the retreat, and the first letter in which Napoleon betrayed his feelings was dated from the right bank of the Beresina, and addressed to his foreign Minister at Wilna. He wrote:—

"I have received your letter of November 25, in which you make no mention of France, and give me no tidings of Spain. Yet I have been without news for fifteen days—no courier; in total obscurity. * * * * The army is numerous (there remained about 50,000 men), but disbanded in a fearful manner. It would require fifteen days to reorganize; but how obtain fifteen days? Cold and privation have disbanded this army. We shall march on Wilna; but shall we be able to hold that place? Yes, if we are unmolested for a week; but if attacked at once we shall not be able to resist. Provisions! provisions! provisions! without which there is no saying to what horrors the town will not be subjected by this undisciplined mass. In the present state of affairs I think my presence necessary in Paris. Let me have your advice.

"NAPOLEON."

On the 3d of December appeared the last bulletin, in which the state of La Grande Armee is faithfully given; it terminated thus:—

"Our cavalry is so cut up that we have been obliged to unite such officers as had a horse left to form four squadrons of 150 men each. Generals serve as captains, colonels as sub-officers. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, never loses sight of the Emperor. His Majesty's health was never better."

Two days later Napoleon handed over the command of the army to Murat, and set out for Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of December. On his way back he told Kellerman that he had committed a great fault in exposing his poor soldiers to such a climate, but that he would soon have 800 000 men under arms. On the 23d of December he wrote to the Minister of Marine: "M. le Comte Decres, I desire that you will cause all the land forces now in garrison on board your ships to be disembarked, in order to serve in the active army;" and this order was afterwards extended to sailors.

The Chinese Treaty with America.

From the Saturday Review.

The languid regard of readers may have been drawn for a moment to the articles of a new treaty between China and the United States, which, as far as we have observed, the *Times* alone has communicated to the world, and which neither the *Times* nor any other daily journal has deigned to honor with a comment. Indeed, it would be difficult to define the particular value which ought to be affixed to a document which on the first blush discloses nothing to arrest attention. Did not the manœuvres of political parties and the intentions of political demonstrations in the United States baffle the ordinary intelligence of Europe, we might jump to the conclusion that Mr. Burlingame had achieved a great diplomatic triumph. Certainly the trumpeting of American journals and the language of the President succeeded in inspiring, if they were not intended to inspire, the belief that he had done something very great and useful on behalf of his country in her relations to the Flowery Empire. As Americans are not generally accused either of not understanding or of not appreciating their own interests, European stupidity may be pardoned if it rashly infers that so much tall talk was not expended for nothing. Additional curiosity is challenged both for the treaty and its author, when it is remembered that the latter person is on his way to England as the Minister, not of his own country, but of the Court at which he had represented the interests of the United States. It is not an unprecedented thing for the subject of one power to represent another power at a friendly Court, though it is of rare occurrence. But this is the first time that a great Oriental power has delegated diplomatic functions to an alien and a barbarian. It augurs either very little for Mr. Burlingame's knowledge of China, or very much for his philosophy, that he has undertaken functions which the Mandarin class regard with unaffected and unconcealed contempt. The results of two wars and two humiliations have not cured them of their belief that all foreigners are beyond the pale of recognition. They still look upon Europeans as a servile race, with whom communication should be held only through the medium of cards. Of course Chinese opinion may be safely disregarded, both by Americans and by Europeans; or perhaps Mr. Burlingame may, after some years' residence in China, still be completely unacquainted with it. Otherwise, he may not unreasonably be suspected of having undertaken an office which is without honor, because it may be attended with profit. It is his twofold mission which gives interest to the treaty between his country and China. We cannot be far wrong in surmising that the concocter of two treaties has a common object in both; and American patriotism would spurn the suggestion that an American would not use his opportunities for coaxing or extorting some advantage for his country.

A rapid perusal of the new treaty reveals nothing new or startling. It is only when one looks narrowly into it that a purpose is discovered. It is quite possible that the Chinese have conceded, and meant to concede, nothing to the insinuations or the demands of Mr. Burlingame. The shrewdness of their race may have satisfied them that a bustling and ambitious politician, hungry after New York popularity, might be put off with diplomatic wares of the stalest and trashiest kind. The articles of the new treaty are, many of them, the articles of the old treaty. The document is one-half platitudes, and the other half surplusage. The first article gravely enunciates the proposition that the Emperor of China is of opinion that, in conceding to strangers the privilege of residence in his dominions, he has not parted with his own jurisdiction. The eighth article is the head and scope of the whole treaty. For this alone, after minute examination, we are convinced, the treaty has been made; and a consideration of this clause will give the best idea of the craftiness of the American negotiator. It seems to us to exhibit that curious infelicity of language which betrays a conscious attempt at cajolery. It begins by a superfluous but suspicious disclaimer on the part of the American Government of any desire to interfere with that of China in regard to the construction of railways and telegraphs. Such a disclaimer reads very much like Parliamentary disavowals of the same kind. After this it proceeds:—"But if at any time his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct works of that character, and shall make application to the United States, the United States will designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application." There never perhaps in the whole history of diplomacy, was penned or read such a clause as this in a treaty between two great nations. It is redolent of the smartness of the provincial attorney and the buckstering of the provincial shopkeeper. It in effect says:—"We don't wish to dictate to your Chinese Majesty any policy about railways and telegraphs—certainly not; we know what's manners too well for that; but telegraphs and railways are the outward signs of a civilized and enlightened age, and your enlightened Imperial Majesty would not like to see the Celestial Empire deprived of such privileges. And should your Majesty decide on their construction, we will undertake to have the work done for you in the tidiest manner and at the cheapest rate. Don't send to those European nations—no, don't. The great American people invented railways and telegraphs and all the appliances of modern civilization, and they will fix these things for you in the cleverest and cheapest way possible." That is the gist of the article. Mr. Burlingame wants to get a footing for his countrymen in China, similar to the footing we have for some time held there. As the trade which the United States carry on with China is to the trade of England with China only in the proportion of 2 to 19, it is tolerably clear that a considerable period must elapse before the ordinary progress of commerce places England and the States on an equality. But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The influence which arises out of commercial wealth, may not easily be attained; but another influence, that which arrises from Court favor, may be rapidly acquired.

Of the treaty between the two countries, as it is published, it is not for this country to complain. There is in it little, save the last clause, which has not been sanctioned in previous treaties. America and China have a right to make any compact with each other. We do not know, however, if there be not another and secret treaty which has recently been concluded between the Empire and the Republic; and if there be, it may possibly become a cause of future trouble. But there is one subject to which we may and must attend. The author of this treaty comes here in the character of a Chinese Minister, accredited for the express purpose of recommending changes in our existing treaty with China. Of the proposed changes we have formerly spoken. They are on their face needless, insidious, and damaging to our interests. They would destroy all the fruits of our wars and our negotiations. The purport of this American treaty reveals the purpose of its author; and if our own relations with the Empire are to be modified in a spirit of unworthy concession to an arrogant rival, we shall afford another sad and humiliating instance of the weakness which allows a bold diplomacy to filch from us advantages which we have gained by a lavish outlay of men, money, and labor. Will Lord Stanley venture to discard a cosmopolitan liberality, and deem it the duty of an English Minister to guard English interests even at a barbarian Court?

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

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The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 21

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IF IT FAILS IN ANY CASE THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is almost impossible to break off from the use of tobacco by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted; with the help of the Preparation there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact that ORTON'S PREPARATION completely destroys the appetite for tobacco, and leaves the person as *free from any desire for it as before he commenced its use. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases.* The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, *thoroughly* cleansing the poison of tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the *unnatural cravings* for tobacco.

No more Hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect it is warranted. Beware of Counterfeits!

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitudinous recommendations in our possession.

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used two pounds per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always continued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are afflicted with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Ackins, Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1867.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1867, I purchased one box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the Preparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation.

E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 31, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for 18 years; have tried many times to leave off, but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. At last, one of my friends induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation.

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120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
80,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	82,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4370 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value.	$1,102,802 50
Cost, $1089,679 20.	
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $976 00; estimated value	3,0.7 00
Cash in Bank $103 07 10	
Cash in Drawer 298 52	183,315 62
	$1 507,605 15

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William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693 22	$356,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

F. W. CROWELL, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12 p

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 12]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT

SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE PRESIDENT

JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY

HORATIO N. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. K. Dreesan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27 3

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, A. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. LOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

F. W. CROWELL,

Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE St. cor. N. Y.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 5 1

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

BOLTON'S HOTEL,

6 12 1mw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 22 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

POLITICAL.

—The Chicago *Post* has the following:—There are two worlds besides the one we inhabit—the world above and the *World* below.

—The difference between Butler and his traducer, Brick Pomeroy, is that one is called a Beast, and the other *is* one.

—If Satan and his legions were not compelled to remain at home in daylight, the Democracy would receive a large accession of votes at the next election.

—At Greensburg, Indiana, a regiment of 1200 Fighting Boys in Blue was organized on the 21st, and at Bedford, Lawrence county, one of 600. There will be at least 10,000 Fighting Boys in Blue assembled at Indianapolis on the 2d of September.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that prominent Democrats of Ohio openly acknowledge that the nomination of Vallandigham for Congress will cost them ten thousand votes in that State. The 'representative Democrat," at that rate, is a costly luxury.

—Pendleton dictated the platform Vallandigham named the candidate for President; the fire-eaters chose the Vice President, and the ignorance and brutality of the North, and the pro-slavery men of the South will support both ticket and platform, and the whole thing will be called "Democracy."

—The hot weather has thrown Mr. Howell Cobb into a moral as well as physical perspiration. His pores are all open. He says that from "every pore of his heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace." It seems that all the blood, and all the thunder of his Atlanta speech really proceeded from these same "pores" of peace.

—A philosopher writing of the negro and the Mobile *Register* says:—There never has been an insurrection of the prognathous race against their masters; and from the nature of the chemical elements of the race, there never can be. Hayti is no exception. It will be seen, when the true history of the so-called insurrection of that island is written. There have been neighborhood disturbances and bloodshed caused by fanaticism and by mischievous white men getting among them and infusing their will into them or mesmerizing them; but, fortunately, there is an ethnological law of their nature which stops the evil influence of such characters by limiting their influence strictly to personal acquaintances. The prognathous tribes, in every place and country, are jealous and suspicious of all strangers, black or white, and have ever been so.

Dinner-Tables.

Absence of body-color is the greatest defect in modern pottery, particularly that portion of it used on the dinner-table. Go where we may, let us be at home or abroad, the same deadwhite is toned against a dead-white table-cloth; if there is a pattern on our plate, and on the dishes before our eye, it is probably of a pale green or blue; or if red, it is in such small masses as to produce little or no effect. We go out, say to a large London dinner-party, where our host has expended £100 or £120 on the service before us. It is rich in gilding, it bears his coat-of-arms, it is bordered with a brilliant blue or green; yet what is the effect? We look down or up the table, and see nothing but dead-white surfaces—the white table-cloth, the uncontrasting silver. In fact, there is no effect at all, except of a chill uniformity, unworthy of an age pretending to the least cultivation in matters of taste. Our potters seemingly forget that warm or high-toned colors are a cardinal necessity in the decorative arts of Northern climates.

English architects are beginning to perceive this truth by their revival of the ornamental terra-cotta and fine red brickwork of the middle ages. Observe how well these masses of dark red tone against our wintry skies; and in summer how well they look amid the verdure of our woods and lawns. Except for occasional purposes, white brick and large masses of white stonework are as much out of keeping with our climate as the Grecian order of architecture. Open porticoes, colonnades, roof-lights, and white surfaces are unsuited to us. We want solidity, shelter, warmth, and tones of warmth in coloring, in our buildings; and we cannot afford to lose sight of the principle, so far as color is concerned, in even minor things. A century ago, Wedgwood deplored the necessity he was under of changing the color of his ordinary ware from a fine body-color of pale sulphur to a dead white. But the fashionable world, just as it grew tired of Bath or Weymouth, Ranelagh or the Pantheon, had grown tired of the cream color, and, with the caprice natural to a low state of education, vapid accomplishments, misused wealth, and a senseless and wearying pursuit of pleasure, clamored for a change.

He tried to compromise the matter by introducing what he called pearl-white, that was white slightly toned with pink, as the cream color was white more or less toned with yellow; but it was not well received. He had thus to export his finest wares to the West Indies and North America, and adopt for his home trade a pottery covered with a dead white glaze; not so white as that in use at present, but still low toned compared with his richest examples of cream color. Yet contrast the two; the fine sulphur color of Wedgewood's best days, with a modern dinner service of dead white, on which the pattern is in some low shade of the secondary and tertiary colors, as brown or green. In the one case you see no effect at all but negative unobtrusiveness; in the other a vivid conception of fitness and beauty strikes the mind, and is retained by the eye of the beholder.—*Once a Week.*

Gossip About the Beecher Family.

A correspondent of a Western paper says:—"The other day, riding to Lake Mahopac, I came upon a man with a familiar face. It was about two miles out of Peekskill, near the Hudson. The man was in shirt sleeves, holding a grubbing hoe in his hand, and directing some workmen at putting down draining tiles. He had a sun-burnt skin, with a sanguine expression looking through it, a tolerably corpulent body, and a pair of riding boots upon his legs. This was Henry Ward Beecher, summering on his celebrated Westchester co. farm, a place on the top of a high, almost mountain landscape, which was, a few years back, a stony, sterile spot. By work and money, liberally applied, he has made it both valuable and beautiful. His house, for the present, is a small frame cabinet, chiefly piazza, set far up a lane, with a prospect of green field sloping down to the road, and under a large buttonwood tree, if I mistake not, a space before the house, they have held two or three family marriages. Mr. Beecher enjoys life, to all appearances, as much as any living American. He began the study of horticulture and agriculture a good many years ago, when a young preacher at Indianapolis.

"Mr. John Defrees told me the other day, when I was in his library, of Beecher's early advent as a newspaper editor. Defrees then owned the Indianapolis *State Journal* and Beecher was a young preacher, just come to town with a new wife and not very brilliant temporal prospects. His church had agreed to pay him $1000 a year, but was unable to raise it promptly, so he eked out a little time by writing and editing a farmers' and gardeners' column for the *Journal*. This column became, directly, so popular that Defrees started an agricultural paper and made Beecher the editor of it.

"It was at Indianapolis that Mrs. Stowe visited her brother, and there, it is said, obtained the name and suggestion of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which she derived from a venerable negro, once enslaved, who had a hut near the city, dubbed, by general consent, 'Tom's Cabin.' His religious nature and personal dignity and recollections came aptly into the great prose epic against slavery."

Electricity on Mountains.

M. Henri de Saussure has published an interesting paper in the *Bibliotheque Universelle* on a phenomenon which has but recently attracted attention. Having reached the summit of the Piz Surley, a mountain composed of crystalline rocks in the Grisons, and 3200 metres in elevation, M. de Saussure and his party laid their alpenstocks against a little cairn of dry stones which crowns the summit, and prepared to take their repast. Almost at the same instant the narrator felt at his back, in the left shoulder, a very acute pain, like that produced by a pin slightly pressed into the flesh, and when he put his hand to the spot without finding anything, a similar pain was felt in the right shoulder. Supposing his overcoat to contain pins, he took it off, but the pains increased, extending from one shoulder to the other across the whole back. They were accompanied by a pricking sensation and sharp shooting pains, such as a wasp crawling over the skin and stinging all the time might produce.

The pain next assumed the character of a burn, and M. de Saussure actually fancied that his flannel waistcoat had caught fire, and was about to throw off the rest of his clothes, when his attention was arrested by a sound reminding him of the reverberations of a tuning-fork. These sounds came from the sticks which, resting against the cairn, sang loudly, emitting a sound like that of a kettle the water in which is about to boil. All this lasted about four or five minutes. M. de Saussure at once guessed that his sensations proceeded from a flow of electricity taking place from the summit of the mountain. No spark, however, was obtained from the sticks; they vibrated strongly in the hand, and sounded very loud. Some minutes afterwards he felt his hair and beard stand out, causing him to feel the sensation resulting from a razor passing dry over the bristles.

A young Frenchman who was of the party cried out that he felt the hair of his moustache growing, and that strong currents were flowing from the tips of his ears; and they soon flowed from all the parts of the bodies of those present. As they descended the mountain the humming of the sticks and the other phenomena diminished and eventually ceased. The sky was cloudy and the travellers had been overtaken at the time by a shower of thin hail and sleet. On the same day a violent storm broke out on the Bernese Alps, where an Englishwoman was killed. Sleet, frost, and an overcast sky appear to be the conditions necessary for the production of the phenomena above described. Many of the guides have never observed them, and others recollected them only once or twice.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 28 | MOON RISES.....7 24
SUN SETS.....6 29 | HIGH WATER.....3 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 21
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 27
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 5
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, Barbados, T. Watson & Sons.
Schr Fanny Blake, Boston.
Schr Annie Magee Young, Boston.
Schr W. Kalianan, Sharp, Richmond.
Schr Lady Ellen, Snow, Salem.
Sl'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, Reuben Foster.
Sl'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Yeoman, Thompson, from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr M. A. Meehan, Call, 14 days from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Providence.
Schr M. Griffing, Griffing, from New Haven.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, jr.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steam or Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 1—6 A. M.—Barque Mary C. Fox, from Philadelphia for Portland; brig J. McIntyre, do for Portsmouth, N. H., went to sea yesterday. Ship Graham's Polly, do, for Antwerp, is now passing out in tow of tug America. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Juniata,—For Havana—D. H. Muller, wife, two children, and two servants; Thos. Gonzalez, John Sterrett, Charles Johnson, Bernard Browning, Gen. A. V. Kautz, W. A. McCann, F. Wyatt, J. Kane, C. D. Ludwig, W. B. Hunter, C. J. Cragin, J. O. Reilly. For New Orleans—John A. Wentz, Jos. V. Gessner.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Ship Brazil, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 21st ult.
Ship Herschel, Friedrichs, sailed from Hamburg 19th ult, for New York—not as before.
Steamship Roman, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.
Barque Geestemunde, Kuhlken, hence for Hamburg, was off Isle of Wight 19th ult.
Barque Alpha, Torgersen, hence for Konigsburg, in the Sound, Elsinore, 16th ult.
Barque Saregio, Minott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Lakeside, Rood, sailed from Bremerhaven 17th ult.—not stated where bound.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gothe 8th ult.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Gibraltar 14th ult., and cleared 15th for Genoa.
Brig Escort, Baker, hence, at Gibraltar 14th ult., waiting orders.
Brig Nellie, Capero, from Naples for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 15th ult.
Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, hence, at Gibraltar 15th ult., waiting orders.
Brig Frontier (of Portland, Me.), Skinner, hence for Portland, laden with coal, went ashore on Monday on Quogue beach. The New York Submarine Company's steamer Philip has gone to her assistance.
Brig Ert. Sears, hence at Falmouth 20th ult.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 16th ult.
Brig Josie, Pettigrew, hence, at Marseilles 18th ult.
Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, at Bangor 28th ult., from Wiscasset.
Schr Skylark, Loring, hence, at Gibraltar 14th ult.
Schrs Revenue, Gandy, hence for Boston; I. W. Hine, Lane, hence for Hartford; and Benj. Strong, Carroll, hence for New London, at New York 1st inst.
Schr E. Johnson, Reed, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schrs Lizzie C. Hickman, Lawson, hence for Portsmouth, and T. Lake, Adams, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 31st ultimo.
Schr Martha Maria, Dean, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roff, hence, at Norwich 29th ult.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Newport 29th ultimo.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 31st ult.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, hence, at Richmond 31st ult.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.
Schr M. E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 31st ult.
Schr Henry Hubbard, hence for Boston, with 380 tons of Cumberland coal, went ashore at 10 o'clock on Monday night on the south side of Block Island. She lies in a very exposed situation, and it is doubtful whether she can be got off.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 1st inst.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 25th day of July, 1868, a new light would be exhibited from a Lighthouse on the east end of Caprara, Tremiti Islands.

The light is a fixed white light, visible through an arc of 258½ degrees, or from between the bearings SE. by E. ¾ E., easterly (S. 65½ degrees E.), round by S. and W. to N. by E. ¾ E. (N. 13 deg. E.) Also through an arc of 2½ degrees in the direction of the anchorage and channel formed by the islands of St. Niccola, Orecraccio and S. Domino. It is elevated 118 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be seen from a distance of 17 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

The tower is octagonal in shape, white, and attached to the keeper's dwelling, which is colored yellow.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 12 degrees Westerly in 1864.)

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Aug. 10, 1868.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:40 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 12 M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harisville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:25 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 5:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 6:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:20 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:09 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for any amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing MONDAY, August 31, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:06 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:20 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:25 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25] GEORGE S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 23] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:30 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connects at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Front and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3—3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:25 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARK

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

A catalepsy office was the idea of Edgar Allen Poe. A Frenchman has invented a Respiratory Advertising Apparatus for Precipitate Inhumation. (I quote from memory). But Franz Vester, of Newark, has beaten both Poe and the Parisian, by being voluntarily buried alive in a safety-coffin of his own invention. The common run of martyrs die for the sake of their principles; Mr. Vester died for the sake of his patent. His death, burial, and resurrection, have been witnessed with demonstrations of delight by a thousand spectators, a majority of whom were New Yorkers.

Mr. Vester is willing to die, be buried, and resurrect himself, on the same terms as those of Tuesday (namely fifty cents a head for adults, and no half-price for children), every afternoon until further notice. He will immediately commence a star engagement in every fashionable graveyard in the United States. And though he goes to the grave, we will not deplore him, though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb; for in his case the sorrows are recompensed by an appetizing arrangement of cold sandwiches and champaign cider, and the darkness considerably alleviated by a wooden chimney projecting a few feet above the level of the grave. In brief, Mr. Franz Vester, an elderly German gentleman, who is soon going to play a burying engagement in this city, executed on Tuesday afternoon his threat of being buried alive. I despair of giving the reader any definite idea of the appliances and *modus operandi* of this resurrection coffin. It is deeper than the ordinary coffin: the upper part of the lid works back, and reveals a receptacle for eatables and drinkables; and from the top of the head part to the ground (supposing the coffin to be buried six feet deep) extends a wooden chimney, two feet square, furnished inside with a rope and ladder-like arrangement. People using Mr. Vester's coffins need be under no apprehension, therefore, if they should be buried by mistake. If they awake at midnight, a touch on the head-piece will send it flying back, and spread before them abundance of good cheer, like the table improvised through a trap-door in the fairy pantomime. In the case of inveterate smokers, cigars and matches will be enclosed. The next thing in order will be for the resurrectionist to seize the rope and by its aid and that of the ladder-like arrangement, clamber up to the summit of the wooden box, like a subterranean chimney sweeper. Under this new arrangement corpses are requested to be buried in their everyday clothes, with their latch keys and some loose change left in their pockets, and possibly as the system becomes perfected a line of night cars will be established for the express accommodation of the newly disentombed. In truth, Mr. Vester's burial was a great success. Nothing became him so much in his life as his leaving it and coming back to it again. The "good bye, old fellow," and "remember me to all the folks," which were called out as the coffin descended into the grave, were succeeded by "How are you, old fellow? How did you leave 'em all?" as Mr. Vester reappeared through the chimney top, after the expiration of an hour and a half. It is to be hoped that Mr. Vester and his safety coffin will soon appear in Philadelphia. Manager Sinn or Manager Fox, or Mr. Hemphill, or possibly Mrs. John Drew might be induced to give him a short season. I am confident that, now that "real water" has ceased to be a novelty on the stage, six cubic feet of "real earth" would be just the thing. But Mr. Vester has struck a withering blow at the writers of romance, who deal in burying-alive sensations. With such a coffin as this in use, "Jean Valjean" could never have gone through one of the most terrible of his experiences. Next to John Allen, Mr. Vester promises to become the most popular man in the States. I shouldn't wonder if both ran for Congress some day.

The friends here of Mr. Elliott, the artist whose remains, it will be remembered, were but a day or two since interred at Greenwood, talk of erecting a monument there to his memory. It is proposed to raise the means out of a public exhibition of his pictures, inaugurated either by his personal friends or the National Academy of Design. In common with other great artists, Mr. Elliot's popularity is not so extended as it might be from the fact that some of the sweetest, purest, and truest offsprings of his pencil have been instantly snapped up before they could be placed on public exhibition, and have ever since remained in their jealous possessors' cabinets. The warmth with which the monument topic is at present being discussed, will probably result in some of these holders of his last efforts yielding their claim for a time, and allowing a transient publicity to those *bijoux* which have hitherto been reserved for the limited circles of *amateurs* and *dilettante*.

What do you think of the idea of starting a new illustrated evening paper here? One would think, from the number of new evening and afternoon papers constantly projected, that all the old ones had been buried alive in Mr. Vester's catalepsy coffin. The evening newspaper is a sort of a serpent's eye that fasciuates the editorial bird to his destruction. Proprietors and managing editors will *not* take warning by the fate of *Every Afternoon* and the *Evening Gazette*. And yet with the exception of the *Post*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Express*, of long established growth, I don't believe that of all the dozen evening newspapers in this city and Brooklyn, there is one as successful as THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Philadelphia. The evening newspapers don't seem to flourish here. The penny *News* is the most visible in the cars and stages, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.; but the reason is that it teems with criminal items "cooked" with the most tantalizing and provocative spice. All that these dozen evening papers need for their utter consternation and demoralization is an *illustrated* evening newspaper, which shall unite the *Herald's* capital and conscientiousness with the pictorial pruriencies of the *Day's Doings* and the *Last Sensation*.

This mention of crime reminds me that Judge Dowling, of the Tombs, is a living refutation of the popular fallacy of the law's delay. The law don't delay with him. He has brought his judicial alacrity, now, up to the point of disposing of sixty cases of crimes and misdemeanors in about as many minutes. Can any Philadelphia Justice show as fair a record?

Mr. Hermann Hendricks, who, as I remarked a couple of days ago, was to appear on Tuesday night, made his *debut* as the *Duke Albrecht* to a crowded audience at the Stadt Theatre. To my judgment, based upon the fragments of his acting, which a transient visit rendered visible, he has more fire and less finish than Bogumil Dawison, whom all the German population of Philadelphia, and some of the Americans, will remember. Perhaps the Germans do not require so much to work them up into *furore* as the Americans do. Their expressions of approval on Tuesday evening were of the most hearty character, and the more enthusiastic of his admirers, near the stage, did all but follow him into the green-room, and load him with those personal tributes which less frigid audiences than ours pay elsewhere.

For the progress of John Allen's conversion, and its contagious nature, I refer you to extracts from the columns of the New York *Tribune*, which, after editorially doubting his sincerity, is now locally attesting to it.

Street Commissioner McLean is being called to account for the recklessness with which our public money has been expended in the repairing of the streets here. It appears that Mr Brown, the contractor chosen, is paid $125,000 for seven months' labor in that department, while the actual outlay for one-third that period only amounts to $8000. During the last seven months of 1867, $130,000 were drawn from the city Treasury, for the repair of streets, and no more than $25,000 worth of repairs was actually put upon them. To all which statements Commissioner McLean replies that he intends transmitting to Common Council a full communication respecting them. ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault with Intent to Rob—Larceny of a Shirt—Assault and Battery—Youthful Offender—Disorderly Characters—Attempt to Conceal a Death—Robbery of Money—Larceny of Pocket-knives—A Row and Its Consequences—False Pretences—Suspicion of Larceny.

—An individual named Frieytag, while peddling goods near Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon, was attacked by three men—Michael German, Davis Mitchell, and William Wilson. One caught him by the neck, another by the beard, and the third endeavored to rob him of his wares. Mr. Frieytag gave an alarm, and Officers Lehman, Jeffries, and Cornell came to his assistance and arrested the assailants. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey and were held to answer.

—Henry Gail, in passing Levy's furnishing store, at Eighth and Race streets, yesterday, took a fancy to a shirt which hung at the door. He seized it and ran; was pursued and captured. Alderman Jones held Henry in $600 bail to answer.

—Jane Curry has been held to answer the charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that she had a quarrel with parties at Sixth and Barclay streets, and, in the melee, knocked a woman down.

—John McCormick is a lad of thieving propensities. He has only recently obtained his freedom, having been imprisoned in the House of Refuge for bad conduct. Yesterday John took a trip to Smith's Island, and there amused himself by stealing cakes and candies from a poor woman, who has a stand on the Island. The accused was arrested and held to bail to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

—Lieutenant Connelly and his men arrested twelve street-walkers last night in the neighborhood of Ninth and Walnut streets. One of them, named Mary Howard, behaved herself so badly in the Station House that, this morning, she was sent to prison for thirty days. The others were held to bail to keep the peace.

—Susan Shelley is a single woman, residing at Fifth and Diamond streets. A few days since she gave birth to a child, which fact she wanted kept quiet. Some of the neighbors got wind of the matter and waited on Susan, and to their astonishment found the child was demised, and had been dead for some time. Whether it came to its death from natural causes, or was put an end to, is not known. Susan was arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of attempting to conceal a death.

—Annie Childs has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Carpenter to answer the charge of the larceny of $75 from Mrs. Martin, living in Middle alley. Some of the money was recovered in the possession of the accused.

—Day Sergeant Hackett yesterday arrested Henry Wagner, aged sixteen years, for the larceny of pocket knives from the store of the Biddle Manufacturing Company, Sixth and Commerce streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Beitler and was held in $600 bail to answer.

—One John Donohue keeps a tavern and ice-cream saloon near Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets. Yesterday he had a quarrel with a man about the payment of some money. Mr. Lawrence Kane, who was present, interfered, and for the interest he took in the affair was knocked down, kicked, and had his leg broken. No arrests were made.

—Robert Donnell has been held to answer, by Alderman Lungren, the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that he made sale of a horse by representing it to be in a sound condition, but after the sale the animal was found to be diseased.

—David C. Flemming was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of the larceny of $225 from a drover named Coffman. They both attended the races at Suffolk Park yesterday, and there Flemming inquired of Coffman if he had lost his pocket-book. The latter made search, and found his money missing. This looked suspicious, and Coffman ordered the arrest of Flemming. He had a hearing before Alderman Lungren, and was held to bail to answer.

CORONER'S CASES.—This morning Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Charles L. Douglass, a lad of 9 years, residing at No. 729 Cherry street, who was accidentally drowned at Market street wharf on Tuesday last. His body was recovered at Vine street wharf. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Also upon the body of Charles McAnanney, who was accidentally knocked off his cart and run over at Beach and Brown streets, on the 24th ultimo. McAnanney was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital and there died.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—On the 26th of August last, two men named Robert McCormick and David Dougherty, got into a fight at Brown's stables, German street, below Third. Dougherty seized a pitchfork and struck McCormick on the head, inflicting a wound two inches long. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where he died this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest on his body to-morrow. Dougherty has not been arrested.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RACE AND VINE STREET ROAD.—This morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, a girl of seven years, named Catharine Davis, was run over and instantly killed by car No. 21 of the Race and Vine Streets Passenger Railway. The accident occurred at the west end of the Wire Bridge. A smaller child whom she was carrying in her arms was also injured at the same time. The Coroner was notified.

APPOINTMENT.—Governor Geary has appointed in the place of James M. Newlin, resigned, Lewis Waln Smith, Esq., of this city, for Deputy Attorney-General of this State. The choice is a good one, and though young, Mr. Smith has excellent legal ability to fill the position meritoriously.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The triennial convocation of Knights Templar and General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons meet in St. Louis on the 15th of September. Excursion tickets will be issued on the railroads, and the round trip will cost $25.

DEAD INFANT.—A dead infant was found last night at Thirteenth street and Montgomery avenue. The Coroner took charge of the body.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at No. 120 Shippen street.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.—The rain is upon us again. For several days past the heavens have frowned, the sun at times has been hidden in gloom, and the watery clouds were heavy with collected torrents. The wind comes up from the east, the vapory masses open to receive it, and, in opening, discharge. Now it is descending in a slight and dritting mist, which whirls under your umbrella and moistens you in a moment. The sun-burnt glebe of the fields—parched and cracked and thirsty—will soften in a kind welcome to greet the beneficent drops—will drink them in with avidity—and, satisfied, swell out to close its fissures. Summer bids us her adieu in tears. She is loth to leave, and we are loth to lose her. But she was hot, though, for all that, while here, and does but well to assuage her ire by a weeping farewell.

—Young Brown was observed climbing a tree at Fairmount yesterday, when the paternal member of the family inquired his purpose. "I'm going to rise with the lark, pa—you've told me to do it lots of times—and now I'm going to try." The young Josephus had his eye on a lark, which was perched prettily upon one of the topmost branches. That boy is sure to get up some time.

—Ladies who complain most that they have nothing to wear generally wear the least when best supplied. Miss Brown had a score of new dresses last week, and yet hasn't been able to get a single one up to her shoulders. She liked the bare idea.

—Mr. Brown wants to know if the whole world were to get married whether it wouldn't reduce the population one-half? On the principle that wedlock locks two into one, we suppose that the theory of Brown is at least plausible.

—The Philadelphia Democrats are working quietly but energetically. Vermont and Delaware news yesterday, however, rather gave them a nasty dose. They didn't like it a bit; but still hope for the "good time coming."

—Our markets, especially those convenient to the Jersey farmers, are overstocked with fruits and vegetables. Potatoes, melons, tomatoes, corn, beets, plums, berries—all in abundance. Why are the prices so inflated?

—Always learning. Illustration—many of our citizens while sojourning at the sea-shore this season learned the practical difference between a bill of fare and a fair bill.

—"General Order No. 3" has been issued from the headquarters of the "Invincibles." They parade to-night in the Third Congressional District.

—A monster Grant and Colfax meeting is to be held in the Nineteenth ward this evening. A banner will be thrown to the breeze.

—The employes of the United States Mint attend the funeral to-day of William Horner, the victim of the late explosion.

—Put two *belles* together and they rarely chime.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

—The Paris Post Office has fifty-five branch offices in the city, and 543 boxes. There are seven deliveries daily.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has selected the plans for a palace to be built at Cairo, the estimate for which amounts to two and a half millions of dollars in gold.

—The chief restaurant of Homburg, Germany, employs 215 persons, among which figure 30 cooks and 75 waiters.

—The carriage road and railroad over Mount Cenis, Italy, have recently been partially destroyed by a fearful storm. Communication was suspended for several days.

—Another accident is chronicled among the tourists in Switzeland. A young English lady while climbing up the mountain at Chamounix, was crushed by a huge block of stone rolling down.

—The Dutch papers report abundance of fruit in Holland. Large baskets full of plums sell for fifteen cents, or about one cent for two hundred and fifty plums.

—At the village of Graulhet, France, a man recently sold his horse and wife together for the sum of $40, and the wife duly ratified the contract by administering a sound thrashing to her degenerate better half.

—Switzerland is not behind in the general armament question; for recently about 105,000 breech-loading rifles have been added to her stock, and the general expenditure for war material reached the sum of $875,000 up till last June.

—A fire recently took place at Northumberland House, London, by which about $50,000 worth of pictures and rare objects of art were destroyed, especially a collection of Sevres vases given to the Northumberland family by Charles X of France.

—The inauguration of the monument to commemorate the long struggle sustained by Poland against Russia took place recently near Zurich, Switzerland. The memorial is erected on the battle-field where the Russians were defeated by Massena in 1799.

—The Paris *Figaro* mentions that a curious sale will shortly take place in that city, namely, a collection of autographs of celebrated conspirators. The list includes a few names, that, if published, might cause a communication from headquarters; so further particulars are deferred.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Gold opened stronger, selling at 145¾, but declined 144⅝ at the close. This is a temporary rally made on the shorts, but the tendency of gold from this point is downward, with occasional rallies caused by the market being oversold on some stock and bull reports of the disturbed condition of the South. The election in Vermont yesterday, and the no less significant speech of Senator Fessenden at Portland the day previous, has cleared the political air wonderfully and the election of Grant, now as sure as any future event can be, will tranquilize the country. All persons who have been disturbed as to the intentions of the Government as to the payment of the debt can have their doubts set at rest by reading Mr. Fessenden's remarks in which he announces that it was intended to be paid, principal and interest in gold. Governments responded to the election news, and the publishing of the ex-secretary of the Treasury's speech, and all classes were in sharp demand. Part of this was speculative, but it is noteworthy that within the past ten days a renewal of investment demand has set in, and that for the past week the amounts taken out of the street have been very heavy. Bonds of all classes are in active borrowing demand and closed flat. Considerable disposition was shown to cover this morning by parties who are heavily short; but at the advance but few bonds were offered, and no purchases of round lots could be made at anything like current rates. The investment demand to day has been heavier than for three months, and large amounts have been bought by banks and saving institutions. The dealings to-day were fully $5,000 000, and well distributed on the list. Heavy sales were made early in the day to break the market for political effect, but without producing any result except to further increase the present enormous short interest. The Boston and Philadelphia markets are bare of bonds, and the dealers in the latter city are fully two millions short. The amount of bonds already engaged for Frankfort for Saturday's steamer is over one million, all of them of the new issues, and of the amount $800,000 are in 67's, which are now the cheapest bond on the market, and the favorite with the German bankers. The large amount of bonds now being taken from the street will have a marked effect upon the dealings in the street, and with the feeling that now obtains, that the public faith will be kept with the public creditors, and that the election of Grant will resolve the settlement of the financial question in the same hands that made the debt, will advance our securities both at home and abroad. State bonds were dull. New Tennessees sold at 48; Virginias (new), 52½; North Carolinas, ex-coupon, 72; new bonds, 71½; Missouris 92¾. Railway bonds were firm and in demand. Bank stocks were strong."

—The London *Economist* of August 22, says:—

"The ease in the open market rates of discount which we were led to suppose last week would follow the turn in the bullion tide between here and the Continent has set in, and there is no evidence as yet that the general demand for money is strengthening sufficiently to enable lenders as a body to maintain the advance of ½ per cent for first class short paper, which has ruled during the past two or three weeks, and which has resulted more from the anticipation that a permanent rise might follow the late bullion movement than from any materially better demand for capital. The advance of 2½ to 5 cents in the exchange on Paris, to which we drew attention last week, has been further strengthened, and there is every prospect that the withdrawals from the bank on French account will soon be replaced from Australia, New York, etc., independently of what may be returned from Paris. As regards future prospects, advices from the great cotton markets afford evidence of somewhat more activity recently, and the spirit of enterprise which has now for so long remained dormant, not only as regards this, the largest department of our manufacturing industry, but every other, will it is to be hoped ere long find new life under the best of all influences, that of a beautiful harvest in many countries besides our own. The commercial paper offering has been small both at the Bank of England and out of doors, and the rates for short first-class paper show weakness at 1⅝ to 1¾. The sum of £27 0 0 has been sent into the Bank to-day, and the £460,000 due from Austria will most probably follow, as both the short and the long exchange on Paris shows a further rise by this post of 7/8 and 2½ cents respectively."

—Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co.'s Cotton Circular per Cuba says:—

"In this market we have had a moderate inquiry from our domestic consumers and from exporters. The price of Low Middling and Middling Cotton is unchanged, while on the Ordinary and good ordinary there has been an advance of 1 to 1½c. ₱ lb. Our stock is much reduced, and if the new crop was not so near at hand the holders of what is here might have demanded their own terms; as it is, some few bales of new cotton were sold on Monday at 29@30c. for Middling, and new cotton is being offered more freely for future delivery. The sales for the week amount to 11,500 bales. The market closes tamely under the influence of free receipts of new cotton at the South. The clearances for the week have been, for Liverpool, per steamer China, 332; Ems, 346; Siberia, 553; City of Antwerp, 946; Denmark, 201. Total for Great Britain, 2372. Bremen steamer 1. Hamburg, steamer Patonia, 29. Total for the week, 2402. The uncleared engagements amount to 1500, all for Liverpool. Freights are very dull. A bale of "Peeler" Cotton was sold on Monday by auction, at 57c. per lb. for shipment to Havre; in quality, good middling, in staple, like Sea Island for length, but coarser. The cotton was raised by Mr. John H. Green, Carrol Parish, Louisiana, who consigned it to Messrs. Foster, Gwynn & Co., of this city. It was raised from the seed of a stray stalk, noticed by Mr. Peeler several years ago on his plantation in Issequena county, Mississippi. It has unusual qualities of staple and yield. The Southern markets are all dull and almost nominal; the sales are of a retail character. New Cotton is arriving more freely, however, and we must soon have a resumption of active business. The receipts for the past week 20.0 bales. We have now passed the minimum point of weekly reports, and must soon show considerable increase. We look for free arrivals at Galveston, New Orleans, and Mobile. The crop in Texas and the country tributary to New Orleans is early and good. By reference to our telegram from New Orleans, it will be seen that about 1900 bales new cotton were received there yesterday. The exports are increasing slightly: for the week they have been 2400 bales, all from this city. It is expected a first vessel for Liverpool will begin to load at New Orleans in about ten days. The early receipts of cotton will be wanted for our own consumers, for France and Spain. We look for small shipments to Great Britain for some time. The complaints from Florida and some portions of Alabama continue, and we have also this week, from some few points in Georgia, complaints of too much rain, shedding of bolls, etc. There is of course some grounds for such reports, but we believe the injury is exaggerated, and with a favorable change in the weather it will be so found. We hear of worms in some localities; so far as we can learn no damage of any moment has yet been done; while the general forwardness of the crop, especially in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, will lessen the chance of injury from the second and third generations of this pest, in case the weather should prove favorable for their development. The weather is now highly favorable over the entire cotton growing country, as reported by telegraph, with a high range of thermometer. Should this continue we shall hear little more of worms. Planters are picking cotton rapidly, and good progress is making in securing the crop. The cotton year terminated last night. Our running account of the receipts at the ports, with some few corrections, amounts in round numbers, to 2,200,000 bales. The New York shipping list, when the returns are complete, will probably add enough to swell the total crop of 1867-68 to about 2,300,000, against 1,951,988 last year, and 2,151,548 the year before. The statement will be issued about the middle of the month. The total exports for the year have been, by our tables, as follows:—Great Britain, 1,235 000; last year, 1,216,000; year before, 1 262,000. France, 198 000; last year, 199,000; year before, 221,000. Other foreign ports, 224,000; last year, 143,000; year before, 72 000. Upon receipt of details by mail these figures may be changed slightly. We are near enough for all practical purposes. The stock on hand last night in the United States was only 51,000; last year, 76 000; year before, 253,000. At no time within the last thirty years has stock in the ports been so small or the country so entirely gleaned of old cotton."

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D	15½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	14	Wamsutta	10
Sprague	14	Victory	11¼
Pacific	14	Wauregan	13
American	13½	Arnold	11¼
Dunnells	13½	Hamilton	13½
Allens	13½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	13½	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	13½
Briggs	11¼	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	17	Pocasset	17
Lawrence, C	16½	" F	11¾
" F	14	Pepperell, E	15
" G	13½	" R	14
" M	13¾	" O	13
" H	12½	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	16½	"	9¾
" H	16½	"	8¾
" L	14	"	9¼
Atlantic, A	17	"	10¼
" H	17½	Boot, S	13½
" L	14	" O	13¾
" V	14½	"	12
" N	12½	Appleton, A	17
Superior, IXL	15	Laconia, H	16½
Shawmut, C	16	" O	14½
Agawan, F	13½	" B	14½
Stark, A	16½	" E	13½
Massachusetts	15½	Lyman, E	17
" BB	14	" C	16½
" E	13½	" G	14½
Indian Head	17	Utica	22
"	14½	Fremont, C	13½
Exeter, A	13½	Indian Orchard, A	16
" B	12½	" C	15
Medford	16	" BB	13½
Augusta	16½	" W	12½
"	14	Great Falls, H	15½
Gilboa	13½	" J	14
Pittsfield, A	13½	" M	14½
Kennebec	10½	" S	13½
Everett, AA	15½	Cabot, A	16
Shannon	14½	" W	15
Bedford, R	11	Dwight, A	15
Conesto Co., E	9½	" X	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	28	Dwight	19
Wamsutta	25	Ballou & Son	16
"	35	"	14½
Tuscarora	22½	Lonsdale	15
Williamsville	22	" Cambric	27½
Bates	19	Hill	15
White Rock	18	"	13½
Forestdale	16	Bartlett	17
Indian River, X	12½	" 36-inch	18½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	14½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Si'm Mills	18½
" XX	15	" 33-inch	15½
Masonville	18½	" 31-inch	14½
Blackstone	16½	Great Falls, J	14½
Hope	16½	" K	16½
Langdon	16	" E	13
" 42-inch	19	" Q	17
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	14
Wauregan	20	Waltham, X	14
Pepperell	30	" 42 inch	16½
"	45	"	45
"	52½	"	60
"	37½	"	67½
Utica	22	Franklin Mfg Co	15½
"	25	Bay Mills	20
"	62½	Putnam, A	13
"	67½	" B	11½
Boot, R	11½	Green, G	13½
" E	13½	Amoskeag, A	18½
" W	19	" Z	12½
Androscoggin	18½	Whittensville	14
Canoe	9½	"	12½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC	28
York	30	" BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	23¾
Working Man's	20	Denims	30
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	20
York	23½	" BB	16
Uncasville	15½	" C	14
American	14½	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	24	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	18
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C.	35	Hamilton Regular	26
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	22	" A, Extra	30
" D	20	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	33
" Extra	39	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	18		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14	Pepperell	18¾
Laconia	14	Bates	11
Naumkeag Sattens	17½	Indian Orchard	13½
New Market	14	Everett	15

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	18	Augusta	16
Stark, A	18	Winthrop	16½

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	18
Hamilton	20	Spragues	19
Manchester	20	Armures	21

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, [7 10m WAZ rp

THIRD EDITION

MASSACHUSETTS.

Reunion of the Army of the James—Serious Railroad Catastrophe.

Affairs in New York—The Democratic State Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Reunion of the Army of the James.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Among the speakers at the banquet of the Army of the James last night were Major-General Charles Devens, Jr., who presided, General Alfred H. Terry, General J. R. Hawley, General R. S. Foster, and John S. Foster, Israel Vogdes, General G. H. Gordon, Major Shurtleff, and Chaplain H. Clay Tanner. The festivities were kept up to a late hour.

FROM ALBANY.

The Democratic State Convention—Its Resolutions.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Convention convened at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which was adopted with cheers.

These resolutions reaffirm the national platform adoped July 7, at New York; demand the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union; demand amnesty for all past political offenses; and that the elective franchise be regulated in all the States by the people thereof, without interference by the Federal Government; demand the payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with the terms in gold only when gold is mentioned in the bonds, and in lawful currency of the country when coin is not specified; demand equal taxation of every species of property, including Government bonds; reaffirm the principle of one currency for the Government and the people, the laborer, the office-holder, the pensioner, the soldier, the producer and bondholder; favor a reform of the abuses in the administration; the reduction of a standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; favor equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens; encourage the people struggling for the national integrity and constitutional liberty; thank the soldiers and sailors who perilled their lives in defense of the republic; assert that the nation is under deep and lasting obligations to President Johnson, who, deserted by his party, has respected his oath to maintain the Constitution, and Chief Justice Chase, who, in the impeachment trial, proved faithful to his high trust; endorse and eulogize Horatio Seymour and General Frank P. Blair.

The resolutions also lay down a line of policy in regard to canals and other property of the State. Also in regard to the excise law and other local matters. The Committee on Electors also reported. Among the electors are the following well-known names:—Major-General Henry W. Slocum, Justice Dowling, Oswald Ottendorfer, Emanuel B. Hart, Charles E. Loew, and William G. Fargo.

Oliver Bascomb, of Washington county, was naminated for Canal Commissioner. David B. McNeil, of Cayuga, for State Prison Inspector; and E. O. Perrin, of Queens, for Judge of Court of Appeals. Adjourned *sine die*.

Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3.—A freight train on the Boston and Albany railroad broke through the bridge at Russell last night, just after the engine passed over. Thirteen cars, two of which contained kerosene, went into the stream. Eight minutes later the kerosene exploded, and the fire destroyed the car and part of the bridge. One man was killed. There will only be a brief interruption to business.

The Japanese Students.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 3.—Hismats Shioso and Shimoda Quantich, two officers of high rank in the Japanese army, who have attended the Morrison Academy for the past two years, have been ordered home, in consequence of the civil war in Japan. Three of their countrymen will remain at Morrison.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 93; Canton, 46; Erie, 47½; Cleveland and Toledo 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 86¼; New York Central, 127; Illinois Central, 144½; Cumberland pref. 130; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 141; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 100¾. Gold, 144¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour easier; 7000 barrels sold at yesterday's quotations. Wheat quiet; 7500 bushels California sold at $2 80. Corn quiet; 35,000 bushels sold at $1 18@1 25. Oats steady; 36 000 bushels sold at 70@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 80. Lard firm at 19@19¼. Whisky dull at 97c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet, nominally 30c. Flour quiet, prices nominally a shade lower, though not quotably changed. Wheat dull; prime to choice dry red, $2 40@2 60; damp and inferior, $1 60@2. Corn steady; prime, $1 20@1 22; inferior, $1 10@1 15. Oats steady, at 65@75 cents. Rye steady, at $1 40. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	127	Pitts. F. W. and Chi	109
N. Y. and Erie R	47¼	Toledo & Wabash	53½
Ph. and Read. R	92½	Mil. & St. Paul com	79½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	86	Adams Express	49½
Cle. and Pitt. R	87½	Wells Fargo	26
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85½	U. S. Express Co	42
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85½	Tennessees, new	64½
Chi. and R. I. R	103¼	Gold	144¾

Market steady.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Affairs in the Revenue Department—The Recent Elections—Good News from the West.

FROM EUROPE BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dead Lock.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Up to this morning no compromise had been effected between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins, and consequently the revenue troubles remain in *statu quo*. No supervisors of late have been appointed, for the reason that the Secretary will not appoint the persons, invariably Republicans, that Rollins nominates. The best of feeling prevails between the two officials.

The Recent Election

has proved itself a great dampener to Democratic hopes in this quarter. They have not recovered from their sudden fall, and concede, by reticence if not by words, their defeat in the coming election of Maine. There are rumors that large bets have been made that the result in that State will be 30,000 majority for Grant.

The Campaign in the West.

Letters received here to-day from prominent men in the Northwestern States say that the Republican canvass was never conducted more thoroughly than now. The lists of appointments embrace every city and town, and the speakers are among the very best. The letters further state that there is every indication of a majority for the radical ticket this fall which will exceed that heretofore given for any Presidential candidate.

The Secretary of War

has asked the Attorney-General for an opinion upon the legality of numerous claims from the South, growing out of the war claims now on file in the Department. They amount to from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, and the acts of Congress on the subject are so conflicting that the Secretary is in doubt as to the propriety of paying them.

A Doubtful Report.

There is a report this afternoon that Secretary McCulloch has agreed to the appointment of the Supervisors nominated by Commissioner Rollins, without any further controversy. The Commissioner, however, has no information on the subject, and there is a doubt as to the truth of the rumor.

FROM EUROP